The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Further Fenian Troubles in Ireland.

A Party Attempting to Land Arrested and Imprisoned.

The Austrian Government Orders the Fortification of Vienna.

Rumor that Bismarck will Soon Retire from Office.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fenians in Ireland—A Fresh Lot of Arrests.

DUBLIN, Monday, June 3—Evening.

A dispatch from Dungarvan reports that some twenty or twenty-five Fenians, who attempted to land near that place, have been arrested and lodged in Waterford County Jail to await trial.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna to be Fortified.

VIENNA, Monday, June 3.

The Austrian Government has ordered the fortification of this city, and the work thereon is to be commenced forthwith.

PRUSSIA.

Count Von Bismarck Wishes to Retire from Office.

BERLIN, Monday, June 3.

It is said that Count VON BISMARCK has asked to be relieved from the cares of office immediately after the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the North German States and that the King has given his assent to the proposal.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Monday, June 3—Noon.

Consols for money, ex-dividend	94½
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares	78½
Erie Railway Shares	40½

LONDON, Monday, June 3—2 P. M.

Consols have declined ⅛, and are now quoted at 94⅜, ex-dividend.

American Securities have also declined ⅛, and the following are now the quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	78
Erie Railway Shares	40¼

LONDON, Monday, June 3—Evening.

The Money market is not quite so firm, and Consols closed at 94¼ for money, ex-dividend.

American Securities have fallen off slightly during the day, and closed at the following rates:

Erie Railway Shares	40¼
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73
Illinois Central Railway Shares	78¼

FRANKFORT, Monday June 3—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed 77⅝.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 3—Noon.

Cotton firm; sales to-day 15,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.

Breadstuffs dull. Flour, 29s. for Western Canal. Corn, 39s. Wheat—Sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Red at 13s. 9d. and White California at 14s. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 40s.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, 82s. 6d.; Beef, 132s. 6d.; Lard, 49s. 6d.; Bacon, 46s.; Cheese, 67s.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Sales of Spirits at 11d., and Standard White at 1s. 3d. Pot Ashes, 31s. 6d. Rosin Sales of Common at 7s. 6d., and fine at 13s. Spirits of Turpentine, 34s. 6d. Tallow, 44s. Cloverseed, 48s.

LONDON, Monday, June 3—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 3d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Linseed Oil, £40. Banca Tin, 85s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 3—2 P. M.

The Cotton and Breadstuffs markets are without change.

Pork declined 2s. 6d., and is now selling at 80s.

Sugars steady.

Other articles are without change.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 3—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market is firmer and more active. The sales to-day have exceeded the noon estimate, and an advance of prices has partially been established. Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.@11½d. Middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales have reached fully 20,000 bales, including the usual proportion to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull and quiet and articles are generally without change.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is dull and articles are generally without alteration. Pork, 80s. ℘ bbl.

PRODUCE—The market for Naval Stores is very dull and all articles have declined. Resin is quoted at 7s. ℘ cwt. for Common Wilmington, and 13s. for Fine. Spirits Turpentine has declined to 33s. ℘ cwt. for American. Petroleum has declined to 1s. 2d. ℘ gallon for standard White, and 10d. for Spirits. Other articles are without quotable change.

LONDON, Monday, June 3—Evening.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Sugar quiet at 24s. 3d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Iron advanced to 54s. for Scotch Pig. Linseed Oil advanced to £40 10s. ℘ ton.

ANTWERP, Monday June 3—Evening.

Petroleum unchanged; sales to-day of Standard White at 42f. ℘ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, June 3—2 P. M.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. ELLIS, from New-York on the 18th of May, has arrived at this port.

The North German Lloyd's steamer *New-York*, Capt. ERNST, from New-York on the 23d of May, arrived here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, June 3—2 P. M.

The Inman steamer *City of Manchester*, Capt. JONES, from New-York on the 18th of May, arrived here yesterday.

GLASGOW, Monday, June 3.

The steamship *Caledonia*, Capt. MCDONALD, which left New-York May 18, has arrived in the Clyde.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 3—2 P. M.

The ship *Ceres*, Capt. HUMPHREYS, from New-York on the 12th of March, for Fayal, put into the latter port leaky, having experienced heavy weather.

Arrival of Emigrants at Quebec—Davis at Toronto.

QUEBEC, C. E., Monday, June 3.

An unusually large number of Norwegian emigrants have arrived here. The United States Government have an agent here, who is commissioned to direct them to their destinations in the States.

The Board of Trade have held a meeting to receive Mr. FIELD, of Birmingham.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, June 3.

JEFF. DAVIS arrived here to-day to attend the wedding of one of his countrymen, which takes place in St. James' Cathedral to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Gatherings Along the Route—Reception at Raleigh—Speeches of Secretary Seward, Postmaster-General Randall and Gen Sickles.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, June 3.

The President's trip from Richmond here was wholly void of interesting incident. He refused at Belford, Va., Weldon, Warrenton and Henderson, to speak, although the people were gathered at the depot in crowds, and urged him to do so.

The party arrived at Raleigh at 4 o'clock, and were escorted to the Yarborough House by the military and civic authorities. One of the most extensive assemblages ever witnessed in this city was gathered in front of the hotel to listen to Gov. WORTH's speech of welcome to Mr. JOHNSON, and it remained to hear the speeches of SEWARD, RANDALL and SICKLES.

The best of order prevailed, and the audience repeatedly cheered the speakers when they expressed Union sentiments.

To-morrow at 10 o'clock the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the monument commences.

Judge BROOKS organized the Federal Court here to-day, and impaneled a jury. He has not yet delivered a charge, and will not, as Chief-Justice CHASE is expected here Wednesday.

To the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Monday, June 3.

The President and party left Richmond this morning between 3 and 4 o'clock. On arriving at Petersburgh they were met by the Mayor of that city and Gen. STONEMAN, and they here breakfasted. The Mayor expressed the pleasure of the citizens in having them for their guests, and said to the President they would be much gratified if the party on their return trip would remain longer in Petersburgh than they had on this occasion, in order that there might be an extension of hospitalities. The President expressed his thanks for the kind reception, and hoped he might in the future be able to reciprocate.

Weldon was reached at 10 A. M.

WELDON, N. C., Monday, June 3.

The President was met at the depot by the following-named officers: State Treasurer BATTLE, Secretary of State BEST, Comptroller BURGIN, United States Marshal GOODLOE, and also by a Committee of the City Council. Mr. BATTLE in addressing the President, said:

MR. PRESIDENT: In behalf of the people of North Carolina, it is my grateful province to welcome you to our State. Born and raised to manhood on our soil, you, forty years ago left our borders to battle with the difficulties and strive for the rewards of the great West. After being crowned with the most distinguished honors by Tennessee, the daughter of North Carolina, you have, by the aid of the people of the United States, reached the highest point to which human ambition can attain. We believe you have, with singular intrepidity, used the powers of your great office with a sincere desire to heal the wounds and advance the prosperity of our common country. On this, your return to revisit scenes of your early days, we extend to you a cordial greeting as our President, our fellow-citizen and our friend.

The President replied:

"I have no language adequate to express my feelings and emotions on this occasion. I shall not now recur to the scenes of my early life, for it has not been my intention or desire to make any general remarks on this tour, but simply to acknowledge and express my sincere thanks for the manifestations of respect of my fellow-citizens. I acknowledge to you, Sir, and those whom you represent, gratitude for the welcome which you have thus given to me. I must leave you and others to infer what I ought to have said, if I had ventured upon a full reply to the remarks which you have made. Again, gentlemen, I sincerely, heartily thank you."

Mr. BATTLE then said:

Mr. Secretary of State and Mr. Postmaster-General: I am likewise commissioned to offer you a cordial welcome to our State. We earnestly hope that in your progress you will pass your time agreeably, and on your return will retain the pleasant impression of our people and State.

Secretary SEWARD replied:

I can certainly say so for myself, for I do not undertake to speak for Mr. Postmaster-General RANDALL, that here at the threshold of North Carolina I find myself under a peculiar embarrassment. I find the Secretary of State of the United States overshadowed by the Secretary of State of North Carolina.

This produced laughter in the crowd, owing to the marked contrast in the weight and stature between the two Secretaries, the North Carolina Secretary being six feet four inches and a half, and as heavy in proportion.

Mr. SEWARD resumed:

I hope my esteemed associate will not meet with a similar embarrassment while traveling through this State. I come here with the President with pride and satisfaction on this visit to his native State. Pride and satisfaction because he has honored me with his confidence in the administration, and satisfied because I can bear testimony before the people among whom he was born, as I always cheerfully do before the people of my own native State, the people of our common country and world, that his only objects are restoration of peace, harmony and prosperity throughout the Union. Satisfied still more because I believe his conduct of public affairs has been in all respects not only patriotic, but wise and benevolent. I thank you for this cordial welcome in the name of the authorities of North Carolina. All the world know we of the National Administration held all the Federal States closely within their proper constitutional spheres. On the other hand it becomes us to show, as I trust we shall while we remain here, respect for all the proper rights of North Carolina, with loyalty and submission to the constituted authorities of this ancient and honored Commonwealth.

Postmaster-General RANDALL remarked:

I also return my thanks. The only reason, I suppose, I am not overshadowed is because there is but one Postmaster-General. Like my friend, the Secretary of State, I also have much pride in visiting North Carolina; proud because I come to visit the birthplace of the honorable President of this great nation; proud because the office of President is higher than any place occupied by any potentate of the Old World, and because all may see the most prominent man who represents the power and institutions of the people, and because he, after the tribulations through which we have passed, has an earnest hope that prosperity may, in all its fullness, follow the peace which now prevails throughout the land, and that we may, in all respects, be a united people, speaking with one voice, and that voice for the glory and perpetuity of the nation. I know this is the feeling which animates the President as well as the great mass of the American people, their hope and prayer being that we may have one body, and that a sound one, one faith, and that a stern one, for the glory of the Republic.

The ceremonies having closed, the party resumed their journey. At the several stopping places on the way to Raleigh, many persons, white and black, approached the car to shake hands with the President, and to converse with him.

Among the incidents, an old negro woman, rushing through the crowd, at Warren Depot, seizing the President's hand, exclaimed, "Bess de lord ise been praying night and day for this day to come round dat I might see de President."

A genuine black man came up and introduced himself as CÆSAR JOHNSON, saying "Dats a good name." The President pleasantly replied, "Yes, I think so. It will not disgrace you if you do not disgrace it."

RALEIGH, Monday, June 3.

The party arrived at 4:15 o'clock, and a large crowd was in waiting. The President was cheered on landing. Gens. SICKLES, BURNS and MILLS were at the depot. Repeated cheers were given in honor of the President. Mayor HAYWOOD addressed the President as follows:

Allow me, sir, in behalf of the City Council and citizens generally, to tender to you a cordial welcome to the hospitalities of the City of Raleigh. I trust, sir, the visit you now make to your native State and city, after an absence of many years, be as agreeable to yourself and friends who accompany you as I know it will be pleasing to our people. Many of the friends and associates of your youthful days have passed away, but there are still some remaining who will be delighted to honor one who has by his own exertions ascended the ladder of fame step by step to its topmost round—the proud and honorable position of President of the United States of America.

The President responded by remarking that it would be affectation in him to say he was indifferent or insensible to this manifestation. He could not prove false to his nature or manhood. Such a welcome as this from those who have known him first and longest, on his return to his native city, was highly appreciated. He had nothing further to say than to tender to the Mayor, and those whom he represented, his thanks for this cordial welcome.

The procession was formed, the President being accompanied by a military escort. He was cheered as he passed through the principal streets, and on reaching the Yarborough Hotel he proceeded to the portico, and was there introduced to the crowd by Gov. WORTH, as follows:

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES: I have the honor to introduce to you His Excellency, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States. He visits the city of his nativity on the invitation of its citizens, to be present at the erection of a monument to commemorate the worth of his father. As the representative of North Carolina I offer him a cordial welcome from our whole people. I deem it inappropriate to the occasion to allude to any of the political questions which now divide public opinion. We propose only a tender of respect to the President, in which every true-hearted North Carolinian ought to join. We all desire the restoration of the Constitutional Union as nearly as possible on its old foundations, and therefore we all honor our illustrious guest, as posterity will honor him, for his intelligent, constant, and manly support of constitutional liberty. Welcome then, a hearty welcome to North Carolina's son, who has rendered himself illustrious by his honest, earnest, unflinching adherence to the Constitution and Union.

The President was greeted with applause and responded as follows:

SIR: Permit me, through you, to tender to those here present, and to the people of the State of North Carolina, my sincere thanks for the welcome tendered me on the occasion of my return to my native town. I confess that under the circumstances, and in view of the demonstrations which have been made since I reached Raleigh, as well as on the way, I am inspired with emotions which language is wholly inadequate to express here. In the language of another, it is not worth while to attempt to improve upon it. Here, in the City of Raleigh, is where my infant eyes first saw the light of heaven; here are the scenes of my childhood; here is everything to bind man to his fellow, and to associate him with surrounding objects; here is where the tendrils of the heart have taken a firm hold upon everything to which it is attracted. In making my entrance into this city to-day my mind involuntarily wandered back to the time when I left its streets a penniless and inexperienced boy, to make my way in the world. [Applause.] When looking back forty years ago, and returning here to-day, I begin to inquire where are those I left behind? In the language of poetry itself, "The friends of my childhood, where are they?" Echo answers, where? Some have emigrated and gone to other lands. Some have complied with the inexorable and irresistible call, and have passed to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns. I again ask, friends of my childhood, where are they? Where are the Haywoods, Hunters and Lanes? Where are the Pearces, the Roysters and Smiths and Jones? Where is the long list of men who lived at that day, and who commanded respect for constancy to principle? [Applause.] Under these circumstances, could I feel indifferent? I would be false to my nature if I forgot you, and not to indulge in self adulation, I can say I feel proud of the demonstrations in my honor by the citizens of my native land.

> Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself has said,
> This is my own, my native land.

[Applause.]

This is not the time or occasion to discuss the political issues which disturb the public mind; but as allusion has been made to my first going out from among you, I may say that ever since I formed an opinion as to the fundamental principles of the Government, I have adhered to them, and to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag of my country. [Applause.] When I went out from among you, and from the time I became connected with politics, I laid down as my rule a conscientious performance of duty, and adopted the Constitution of my country as my guide—[applause]—and by these, whether in prosperity or adversity, I have always been guided and controlled, and come weal or woe, in high places or low places, with the Constitution as my guide, with my hand laid on the altar of my country, I will leave these great principles for those who are to follow. [Applause.] One of my leading tenets has been the prosperity of the great mass of the people, holding that all persons, without regard to condition or color, should be esteemed according to the intrinsic merit or worth, leaving each to rise on his own merit, courage and energy. Let this be the standard, so that to every one may be assigned his true position. I trust and hope, instead of discussing party issues, creating factions between North, South, East or West, that all will exert themselves to the restoration of the Union of these States, so that the flag may float over a contented and prosperous people. [Applause.] Let us, my friends, repair the breeches made by the war, and restore the Union. This being accomplished, we may then make such issues as the public prosperity and safety may demand. Let us efface from our minds the memory of the past; let us pour oil on the troubled waters, and restore peace to the States. This has been my constant object, but let this pass. I simply come to this place in compliance with your invitation to participate in another ceremony to confer an honor upon the memory of one who was a few years ago in your midst. This has not emanated, as I understand, from any particular quarter or family.

One word to you, young men. There is much said as to educational advantages, &c., but if any of you wish to succeed, or, in common phrase, make yourselves men, you will have to do so through your own exertions. I know some of you are familiar with the hardships and fiery trials through which I have passed during the time that has elapsed since I left you. It is not for me to say whether I have succeeded or not. Let that be as it may, my race is nearly run. I am no aspirant for anything. The way is open for all; all places of emolument and distinction are before you. There are here a few of those in whose hands the administration of the Government is placed. We are passing away; the next wave will bring you young men and women in our places, and our work will fall into other hands. Therefore the greater should be your efforts to prepare yourself for the responsibilities that must in turn devolve upon you.

In conclusion, permit me to tender you my thanks for this cordial welcome, extended through your distinguished representative, the Governor of the State. Though she sent me out penniless and friendless, and did not afford me those advantages which you now enjoy, and though on returning I cannot do so in the language of my *Alma Mater*, I can say, with pride and satisfaction, she is my mother, and whatever may have been her delinquencies, I love her still. Then, ladies and gentlemen, let me again express my heartfelt thanks for this warm and sincere welcome, on returning to this, my native city.

The President, as he retired, was repeatedly applauded.

Secretary SEWARD, having been loudly called for, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA—Like my great chief, who preceded, it is not my purpose to make a speech. Having come with him to his native city as a companion and friend, I am entitled to sink out of the scene. I feel the touching solemnity of the occasion. The President is among you now; nothing more has happened. It is only one more citizen of Raleigh come home again. I owe you one word of acknowledgment, however, for the willingness you have shown to see and hear me. It was not so always; it will, I trust in God, be so hereafter. [Applause.] And if it be not so hereafter, it will be, I think, as it has been heretofore, your fault, and not mine. ["Yes! Yes!"]

I have one word to say about the political situation. When the idle and mischievous expression, "Let the wayward sisters depart in peace," was uttered, I noticed well that when the tempter went abroad he placed his mouth at the ear of North Carolina, and she went out with the rest, but most loth, and the last of all I have not forgotten that after the storm of violence and passion had begun to subside, and the rainbow was distinguished by the faintest tints in the political skies, and we sent out the dove and the olive-branch inviting the wanderers to come home again, North Carolina fluttered and hastened to return to the ark. [Applause and laughter.] You never had any consent to depart; you never have had any refusal to stay. You have always my heart to come and stay in what way you come. Come white, come black, come mixed, come altogether—only come, and all shall be well again. [Applause as he withdrew.]

Postmaster-General RANDALL, who was next called for, said:

"It does not become me to talk much in such a place after what you have heard from the President and the Secretary of State; I simply come forward to express my thanks for your good-will. I come as a companion and assistant to the President, to whose staff I belong. You see in him a young man going out from among you without a place to lay his head, with no place to call his own; and you see him return with the highest honors heaped upon him, and have seen him going out on foot and returning in a chariot, a President of forty millions of people. [Applause.] It is well that such a spectacle is presented to this great people, that they may see there is no position that energy, enterprise, honesty and intelligence may not reach, which qualities, without the President's bending the supple hinges of of the knee, have led the people to give him the highest public place on earth. It is good to reach high positions, but better to deserve them. [Applause.] The time will come when it will be asked not what wealth we gained and power we acquired, but beyond this will be the inquiry, is the world any better for your having been in it. The President loves the people because he is of the people. It is an honorable journey he has made hither, holding in affection the memory of his father. He has left all the duties of his high office to pay a solemn tribute to departed worth.

Mr. RANDALL was applauded as he retired.

Maj.-Gen. SICKLES was vociferously called for, and reluctantly appeared on the balcony. He was greeted with repeated applause, and spoke as follows:

I respond with pleasure in obedience to your summons to make my acknowledgment for your kind and courteous reception. I am here to-day to join you in paying honor to your fellow-citizens and friend, the President of the United States. It is the source of much satisfaction to me, as I am sure it will be to your distinguished guest and his honored associates, that they have not only received a spontaneous and cordial welcome from the people, but that all has been well ordered by the authorities of the State and of Raleigh. No one can fail to observe that this assemblage is one of the greatest respectability and decorum, and that no instance or trace of disorder has occurred to mar the dignity and pleasure of the occasion. Confident that is gratifying to the Chief Magistrate and the Cabinet Ministers, who are present to witness the admirable bearing of the people of this Capital. It is my pleasing duty to testify to the President that what he has seen to-day in the Capital, prevails everywhere over the broad surface of your noble State.

Gen. SICKLES was applauded as he retired.

The assemblage, which was large, after cheering the President, retired from the vicinity of the hotel.

The President, in company with Secretary SEWARD, walked through the streets of Raleigh, pointing out various interesting localities, and occasionally stopping to shake hands with an old friend.

A large number of strangers are in the city from all parts of the State.

After the dedication of the monument there will be a state dinner.

Heavy Snow-storm on the Plains—Indian Captives.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 3.

Late Denver papers report that fifteen to eighteen inches of snow and heavy rain fell there between the 15th and 20th of May. The snow is so deep on the mountains that the coach could not go through to Central City.

A boy named GEORGE MILLER, aged 17 years, who was captured by the Blackfeet Indians in 1865, and stolen by the Cheyennes in the following year, had escaped and reached Denver. He reported five white women held captive—one of them the wife of a doctor at Canal Bluffs.

The Indians keep thoroughly posted with regard to military movements. They have many Spencer rifles, procured from traders. The Indians contemplate a general and simultaneous attack along the Platte early in June. Indian Commissioner Judge KINNEY and party were attacked at Bridger's Ferry on the 15th. Capt. WILLIS with his troops gave pursuit, recovered all the stock and killed one Indian.

The Nebraska Legislature, on Saturday, appointed a Committee to act with the Committee of the citizens of Omaha to give the railroad excursionists a grand reception on their return to Omaha.

The Indians in Colorado—A General Attack Threatened.

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Affairs in North Carolina—Gen. Sickles at Raleigh.

WILMINGTON, Monday, June 3.

The steamer *Emily* arrived yesterday with Gen. SICKLES. He left on an early train for Raleigh to see the President, accompanied by a large number of citizens.

The people are much depressed in Fayetteville, in consequence of the disposition on the part of the military to arrest parties for shooting deserters, and for other alleged crimes committed during and since the war. The best understanding prevails between the military and civil authorities here. Col. FRANK, Commandant of the post, is universally esteemed.

Meeting of the National Typographical Union at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, June 3.

The National Typographical Union met today, at Odd Fellows' Hall. About seventy-five delegates were present. The following officers were elected: JOHN H. OBERLY, of Cairo, was reëlected President; D. C. MORRIS, of Memphis, First Vice-President; W. J. HAMMOND, of New-Orleans, Second Vice-President; ALEXANDER TROUPS, of New-York, Secretary and Treasurer; and M. D. MAYBERRY, of Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary.

Man Drowned Near Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 3.

JAMES KINGSLEY, an old citizen of Montgomery, in this County, was drowned yesterday while attempting to cross the river at that place in a buggy. His horse, a stallion valued at $1,000, was also drowned.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Letter Declining the Intervention of the United States by the Uraguayan Government, in the Matter of the War with Brazil.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3d.

The following document has just been received in this city:—

(Translation.)

ASUNCION, 24th March, 1867.

MR. MINISTER:—The undersigned Minister Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Relations, has had the honor to receive and communicate to his Excellency the Marshal President of the Republic, the note which you addressed to me on the 20th inst., informing me that the Government of Brazil and its Allies, the Argentine Republic and the Oriental State, reject the mediation you offered in the name of the Government of the United States for the laudable purpose of effecting a treaty of peace, consistent with the honor and rights of the belligerents engaged in the present struggle.

His Excellency, the Marshal President of the Republic, has ordered me to repeat my thanks to the illustrious Cabinet at Washington, by your mediations, for the interest manifested in contributing to arrest the sad effects on this continent by the bloody war sustained by the Republic, the continuation of which will affect not only large interests of neutrals, but is in violation of the principles that constitute the existence of the nationalities which rest on respect to international law, now suppressed by the Cabinet of San Cristoval, [on the Rio de la Plata. He also thanks you for the strong argument with which you repelled the preliminary conditions that the Marshal President of the Republic should abdicate his post, and leave the country to consider the question of mediation.

The preservation of those principles, acknowledged as indispensable to the unity and progress of the people on the Rio de la Plata, has attracted the beneficent influence of the Cabinets of London and Paris to declare the independence of the Oriental State of Uruguay by solemn treaties, when it was in danger from Brazil, and threatened by the Argentine Government.

One would think that after the armed aggression of Brazil and the Argentine Republic which caused England and France to force them to respect the independence of the Oriental Republic in solemn treaties, the ancient pretensions of these neighbors against the sovereignty of Uruguay would disappear forever.

Yet it is painful to confess that in spite of the guarantee of great Powers, the Brazilian Government has not refrained from its former attempts to reannex the Cisplatine Province, which was made free by force, and erected into a sovereign State from the urgent necessity there was of establishing a solid guarantee of peace and progress for that State and its neighbors, thus frustrating the constant aims of Brazil to annex it as a province, and the unreasonable attempt of the Argentine Republic to make it a vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres.

As long as the principles of independence in the States of the Plate were respected, peace was never seriously disturbed, although the brands of civil war were constantly lighted between the political parties that have always existed; and the Republic of Paraguay has always been free from that trouble ever since its independence.

Years passed, and it was reasonable to think that Oriental independence would no longer be a cause of international wars to disturb the nations of the Plate. But that flattering hope was vain. When least expected, the Brazilian Government, relying upon its strength, and without pretext, pounced upon a country lacerated by civil war, its resources exhausted by internal struggles, to bring about an international struggle as unjustifiable as it was unprovoked.

The Brazilian Plenipotentiary made very unreasonable demands of the Oriental Government, and supported them by a squadron in the river and an army on the frontier, ready to spring upon an unfortunate country already ruined by civil war, which was most likely instigated by Brazilian policy. It was at this painful crisis that my Government deemed it an imperative duty to offer to the Cabinet of San Cristoval to act as mediator between the two countries, and to show in a friendly manner the sad effects of that menacing policy, if persisted in, and if war was declared against the already exhausted Oriental Government. It went further. It declared that if the Imperial Government continued to occupy the Oriental State by land forces, it would be considered a *causus belli*, and it would be obliged to consider hostilities as already commenced.

The Imperial Government paid no attention to the friendly offers submitted by my Government to its due consideration, and scorning our courteous intercession, threw a whole army division upon the territory of a country whose independence it had solemnly recognized by treaty with the Argentine Republic, thus encouraging its rebels against the legal Government; while a squadron deliberately bombarded defenceless towns, reddening the waters of the mighty rivers with Oriental blood; ensanguining the fertile fields, and reducing flourishing cities to utter ruin. Justice, humanity and international law, the only shield of a weak people against the craft and violence of the strong, were grossly violated by the Cabinet of San Cristoval, to the disregard of established uses observed by all civilized nations.

The Government of Paraguay did not deny Brazil's right of reclamation upon the Oriental Government, and if its acts had kept within the limits of the war of nations, Paraguay would certainly not have spoken so boldly in favor of an honorable settlement; but the question was put out of the reach of diplomacy, and facts demonstrated an imminent danger. I regret to be compelled to say that in the fettered and oppressed condition of the Oriental Republic, the acts of the Brazilian Government were neither generous nor noble.

With this explanation of the circumstances, the duty of my Government was plain. Its meditations rejected, its advice disdained, its last and only resort was to arms; and it appealed to arms as the only way to defend its honor, vindicate its rights trampled upon by a Government that scorned to resort to honest means to excuse its menacing policy.

There could be no doubt about the success of Brazilian arms, assisted by the rebellion that wanted, like Brazil, to destroy the legal Government and create one that would be more docile and subservient to Brazil. By Brazilian aid the rebels triumphed. Gen. FLORES of the Colorado party was put in power, and Brazil put off its claims until his agent that was forced upon the people could excite a war against Paraguay.

The rebellion has certainly demoralized the country, but Brazil wanted more. The liberal democratic institutions of the Oriental Republic did not suit Brazil and they were destroyed.

This occurred more than ten years ago, and a dictatorship wanting in every democratic principle has since prevailed, and is kept in power by Brazil and the Colorado Party. The Paraguayan Government had the power to counteract the Brazilian, and, by making use of the Blanco Party, then in power; but its principles, its loyalty and morality could not allow it. It treated the Oriental Government as it would treat any lawful nation; but it could not pretend to be an ally, and enter into secret exacting treaties. Such subterfuge and prevarication my Government considers as inconsistent with its principles and its policy, and therefore it did not resort to those means.

The Government of Paraguay did not consult its interest in the Oriental question, nor did it take part in it to take advantages or ask concessions; neither did it pretend to sustain a political party so as to exact from it present or future advantages, as the Imperial Government has done.

Paraguay protested against the conduct of Brazil, and defended the legitimate rights of a free people, by force of arms, endeavoring to inculcate respect to the institutions and independence of the country, constantly liable to revolutions from the unjust protection of neighboring Governments. Brazil and the Argentine Confederation were making use of parties beaten in elections and malcontents who had emigrated for the purpose of making war on the home Government. Such things never happened in Paraguay.

Gen. FLORES, aided by Brazil, being successful in his revolution, declared himself Dictator of the distracted country, and in obedience to the commands of his master, carried war into Paraguay, the only disinterested defender of the true interests of a nation, now about to be blotted out from the list of free countries. What excuses can the Oriental Government offer to the world for rising in arms against the Government of Paraguay? Such are the causes of the present war now waged against the Government of Brazil and its ally the Oriental Republic.

The causes of the war with the Argentine Republic, though similar, are stronger than those I have given. My communication would be too long if I pretended to mention all the insults offered by the Argentine Government to this Republic since its emancipation, by every means in its power, regardless of civilized usages. It cost the Paraguayan Government immense sacrifices to force the Argentine Republic to acknowledge it as an independent nation, and the struggle lasted many years. That grand effort was obtained by the firmness and patriotism of a people who overthrew tyranny that they might have institutions of their own, in harmony with the emergencies of their new political existence.

I am pleased to recall in this note the fact that your great Republic was one of the first nations to recognize the independence of Paraguay, and even Brazil hastened not only to acknowledge it but to confirm it by acts which are now disavowed, namely: A balance of power in the adjoining States to preserve peace on this Continent, and cause civilization and progress to flourish in its shade. Paraguay was thankful to Brazil for that good office, and desirous of strengthening friendly relations, accepted a boundary treaty, infringing upon its rights as it sacrificed an important portion of territory, only to preserve a good understanding between the two countries. But when the Imperial Cabinet came to consider the stipulations by that treaty, proposed by itself and accepted with unselfishness by my Government, its pretensions to territorial aggrandizement suddenly increased, when we thought them fully satisfied. So the treaty was rejected; a treaty in which Paraguay had made immense concessions, and convinced that Brazil would not be content unless she had more land, the division of limits was indefinitely postponed. Since then the justice of the Cabinet of San Cristoval has been doubted by my Government. The friendly relations, however, continued to exist between the two nations, and no disturbance was apprehended. The necessity of a union to break up Gen. ROSA's dictatorship, which was an obstacle to the progress and stability of the South American States, prompted the Brazilian Cabinet to propose a treaty of alliance with Paraguay in 1850, declaring it the only way to preserve peace and quiet in that part of South America, and to preserve the integrity of the States without a violation of the law of nations.

That treaty was signed and accepted by my Government, but particular circumstances prevented the ratification. Brazil insisted upon a balance of power in the States of the Plate, and demonstrated that the increase of power in the Argentine Republic would become dangerous if not arrested. That was true; for the aim of the Argentine Dictator was to destroy the equilibrium that was just established. The Republic was certainly disposed to contend for these principles as the only surety of independence; and for that purpose established land and sea forces upon the frontier to awe the Dictator of Buenos Ayres into respect, who fretting because he could not gain his ends by force of arms, changed his policy and made war on commerce, by prohibiting the navigation of the Parana and Uruguay to all foreign flags; thus injuring Brazil in its trade to the Province Matagrosso through the Paraguay.

The fall of the Governor of Buenos Ayres produced a favorable change in the Argentine and Brazilian policy. The former acknowledged the independence of Paraguay and offered the rivers to foreign commerce. The countries flourished and political disputes were forgotten for a time. In the meantime Paraguay was busy improving its condition, replacing the damages caused by so many years of impeded navigation, cultivating friendly relations with surrounding nations, granting commercial franchises and guarantees, protecting trade and manufactures, until the country began to improve so rapidly it caused the ancient enmity and envy of its neighbors. The Argentine Republic then began to dispute boundaries, to annoy us unbecomingly in its public papers, to obstruct commerce by exorbitant tariffs. It sheltered a club of traitors in its capital, protected them and encouraged them in their infamous attempts to cause anarchy in this country.

Counterfeit notes on the public credit were brought from Buenos Ayres into Paraguay, and though this manner of injuring a neighbor was mean, it was protected and used by the Argentine Government, and the friendly reclamations made by my Government on that account, so far from receiving a satisfactory explanation, were ignominiously evaded with many specious reasons.

The Argentine Government constantly counted all disputes that might bring on a war with Paraguay; armies invading the Republic were supplied at its ports, and the Government would not deign to offer satisfactory explanations for the un-neutral conduct they were guilty of in the question of dispute between Paraguay and other nations. The tolerant policy of Paraguay was to continue on relations of peace and friendship with that troublesome neighbor.

The Government of Paraguay could now no longer endure without disgrace the direct attacks of the Argentine Republic on account of the threatening war with Brazil about the Oriental question, for the rebellion had got beyond its limits, and the revolutionists were receiving supplies in the ports of a neutral Power, in direct contravention to the laws of nations. And yet the Argentine Republic has acknowledged the independence of the Oriental States by solemn treaty. How can such acts be explained? And Paraguay, while endeavoring to maintain peace on the river for its own good and that of its neighbors without violation of any law, was attacked by the Argentine Press, while its Government was looking on the many ills that were overwhelming the Oriental States, which were soon to be troubled by a foreign invasion. If these assertions were not supported by recent public events, the undersigned would not hesitate to prove them by public documents. My Department was ordered by the President of the Republic to ask the Argentine Cabinet for information in regard to affairs in the Oriental States, and to inquire what position it intended to take in case the Empire of Brazil made war upon it. The answer was not satisfactory, but it was intimated that it would remain a silent spectator of the sanguinary drama that was about to take place.

When Paraguay opened hostilities against Brazil it continued to act with the greatest courtesy toward the Argentine Republic, that claimed the Paraguayan territory of the Missions which it held in its possession, and over which it exercised a sovereignty, and desiring to remove all causes of misunderstanding, made known its determination to pass its troops across that part of the territory to attack the Brazilian province of Rio Grande, and asked permission for the right of unmolested transit in case it were necessary to cross the Argentine province of Corrientes, promising to respect the authorities and not injure the inhabitants, but the Argentine Government not only refused the request, but asked why armed forces were sent into the territory, and renewed the old question about boundaries.

After being informed why troops were sent into that region, the Argentine Government continued to refuse a peaceful transit, because it feared war might take place there, while at the same time it allowed the imperial squadron to frequent all the ports, purchase provisions and munitions of war, in direct contravention to the duties of neutrality, without apprehension of war in those localities.

My Government received that note in its usual moderation, and thinking it insulting to the honor of the nation and derogatory to its rights, it was submitted to the consideration of the National Legislature for the decision of so important a question. Upon a due consideration of it, war was declared against the Argentine Government, and this Department was ordered to proclaim it, which was done in my note of the 25th of March, 1865.

The Governments that signed the treaty of alliance on the 1st of May, 1865, relied upon the false assertion, that the Government of the Republic invaded the Brazilian Province of Mato-Grasso before a previous declaration of war, and forcibly seized the two Agentine war steamers, *The 25th of May* and the *Qualequay*, then anchored in the road of Corrientes.

To make the truth more evident, I think it well to give the dates of events as they occurred.

A notice of the protest of my Government made on the 30th of August, 1864, was served on the Brazilian Minister in Asuncion, and answered by the ministry on the 2d of September, declaring that no consideration would cause us to alter our determination. The Government of the republic declared that it would wait for hostile acts before enforcing the declaration. The town of Melo was occupied by Brazilian forces on the 16th of October, (it is in the Oriental territory, and in consequence of that act the first Paraguayan expedition started for Ascuncion on the 14th of December of the same year, to occupy the Brazilian Province of Mato Grosso.

The declaration of war against the Argentine Government by the National Congress was made on the 18th of March, and the official notification was served on the 29th of the same month; and the capture of the two Agentine war steamers mentioned, and the occupation of the province of Comertes began on the 13th of April following.

My Government does not yet know what motives induced the Dictator of the Oriental State to make war on Paraguay. This is a brief statement of the powerful motives that impelled the Republic of Paraguay to declare war against the Emperor of Brazil and the Argentine Republic. The Marshal-President thinking enough blood has been shed, desires to put an end to the strife, and civilization and humanity induced him to propose to the Allied Governments at the interview he had with Gen. MITRE at Tataiticora, to try and put an end to the sanguinary contest and desist from the impotent conflict in which honor and principles are involved. If they think we are exhausted or that cowardice prompts us to this move, they are greatly mistaken.

The secret treaty which was published surreptitiously is the agreement the allies adduce as an inseparable obstacle to the settlement of this question of arms by diplomacy.

The Pacific Republics became alarmed when they heard of that monstrous treaty, and in a protest against it the Cabinet of Lima used these memorable words which I reproduce with satisfaction:

"Nothing is more just and rational than to form an offensive and defensive alliance to war for the reparation of injuries and insults, but when the allies continue it for the purpose of destroying one form of government to be substituted by another, with an entire change of institutions, is to give a different character to war. In that case it is no longer a war for the reparation of denied rights and open insults; it is simply a war of intervention in which other nations cannot remain mere spectators, particularly when those nations are interested, not only in the preservation of the principles of law common to all of them, but in the balance of power on the continent, and even in their own security."

And that treaty ironically proclaims the sovereignty and independence of Paraguay, while it requires its submission to the allies, abrogates its legal Government, disarms its inhabitants, divides out the land, establishes a protectorate and burdens the country with debt. Not yet satisfied, it goes further, and creates a Government bound to obey the commands of the allies and assassinate the Republic. And they offer this contemptible fact to the Government when it has resources more than sufficient to defend its right and privileges as a free and independent nation. And the stipulations of that treaty which must take place in the improbable case of a complete triumph, that is, after the conquest of the Republic by force of arms, contain the terms alleged as preliminaries to a treaty of peace.

It would be an insult to your intelligence, Mr. Minister, were I to dwell upon the stipulations of that outrageous and contemptible document, the only one of its kind in history.

I must now declare to you, in the most solemn manner, that my Government will never accept a single one of the articles of the treaty of alliance as the basis for the discussion of a treaty of peace. Shall the immense sacrifices, the glories that the nation has conquered with the generous blood of its children; the abnegation and destiny of an entire people that defend their rights and prove their love of liberty, their attachments to their institutions and Government, bow down their laureled brow to those who cannot conquer them by force? No, Sir! The Republic is determined to save itself with its institutions, its Government and its mode of being, or to perish gloriously at the foot of the flag that has loudly proclaimed the liberty of its people, and sustained with ardent enthusiasm its motto of "Peace and Justice."

In thus obeying the order of the President of the Republic, that you as an impartial witness in this war will report to your Government the situation of the belligerents, and the firm determination of my Government and the people of Paraguy to save themselves by triumph, since the enemy presists in its inhuman effort to prosecute the war with the malignity of demons.

In concluding the present communication I have the honor to repeat to you, Mr. Minister of the United States, the assurance of my distinguished consideration and esteem. JOSE BERGES.

Mr. CHARLES A. WASHBURN, United States Minister, resident in Asuncion.

THE SOUTH.

Preservation of the Public Peace in the Third Military District—Order from Gen. Pope.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA,)
ATLANTA, GA., May 29, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.—I. The late disgraceful riot at Mobile, due mainly to want of efficiency or inclination on the part of the Mayor and Chief of Police to perform their obvious duty, seems to render it necessary that the military authorities of this district should explain to all such officials the position they occupy under the laws of the United States, and the manner in which they will be expected to discharge their trusts.

II. The late acts of Congress are prefaced with the statement that no legal State Government or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of * * * Georgia, Alabama and Florida, and these acts, therefore, while proceeding to recognize the existing State Governments as provisional merely, establish also a Military Supervisory Government, which is made responsible for that security of life and property to citizens which was not possessed previous to their passage.

The final responsibility for peace and security in the several States in this Military District, rests, therefore, with the military authorities, and in case the civil provisional officers in any part of it prove unable or unwilling to protect the people, it becomes necessary for the military power, either to supercede them by military officers, or by other civil officers, or organizations which will effect the object.

III. In order that the civil officers in this district may understand precisely what is expected of them by the military authorities, the following rules are established:

IV. In cities or towns having municipal government, the Mayor and Chief of Police, or other civil officers possessing their authority, (where there is no Mayor or Chief of Police) are required to be present at every public political meeting or assemblage which occurs within the limits of their jurisdiction, with such police force and arrangements as will render disturbances or riots impracticable. It will be no excuse to say that such civil authorities did not know of the meeting, or did not apprehend disturbance. It is easy, by municipal regulation, to require that sufficient notice of any such meeting be given to the Mayor, or other proper authority, to enable him to prepare for the suppression of disturbance; and it is proper in the present excited state of the public mind to make such arrangements as are necessary for the preservation of peace at all public political meetings, even if there be really no danger of disturbance. In any event the civil officers above referred to, as well as those hereinafter mentioned, will guide themselves by this understanding.

V. At all public political meetings, or assemblages, held outside of town or city corporations, the Sheriff of the county, or his deputy, or a deputy specially appointed for the occasion, will be present, and will, in case of need, organize a *posse* from the people on the ground, which he will hold separate from the body of the assemblage, to interpose, if necessary, to preserve the peace; but in selecting persons to serve as a temporary police force, or *possee*, they are instructed not to summon any of the officers or public speakers of the assemblage.

Sheriffs, or their deputies, are empowered to exact service from all persons thus sommoned as a *posse*, and to require that due notice shall be given to the Sheriffs themselves of any public political meetings or assemblages, which may be called in their respective counties, in time to make the arrangements herein indicated.

VI. It is to be distinctly understood that the duty of the proper municipal authorities, and the Sheriffs of counties, is to preserve the peace, and to assure their rights and privileges to all persons who desire to hold public meetings not in violation of law, and to take all precautions to prevent the invasion of such rights and privileges.

VII. In case of any riot or disturbance, if it cannot be clearly shown that the civil officers above indicated were present, and did actively and faithfully perfom their duties, both by word and deed, such officers will be deposed from their offices, and otherwise held responsible by the military authorities to the full extent of the neglect or criminality manifested by them.

VIII. All commanders of troops in this district are also instructed to render to the above-mentioned civil officers, on their application, whatever military aid may be needed, and the military commanders are directed to send a judicious and careful officer, to be present at such political meetings herein referred to, as may occur within the limits of their jurisdiction. Every officer thus detailed, while not interfering with the civil officers in the performance of their duties, will stand ready to interpose, and, if necessary, to bring such military force to the spot as the necessities of the case may demand.

IX. Post and detachment Commanders within this district are directed to keep themselves advised of all public political meetings which take place within the limits of their jurisdiction, and during such meetings to hold themselves and commands in readiness for immediate action at the call of the officer whom they are directed in a previous paragraph of this order to send to such meetings. Commanding officers are informed that they will be held to their full share of responsibility for any want of precautionary measures or prompt action to prevent riots, or to arrest disturbers of the peace.

X. The commanding General believes that ordinary good faith on the part of the civil officials above mentioned, in taking the precautionary steps indicated in this order, and in performing their obvious duty, will secure the people of this district from riots or riotous proceedings; and he sincerely hopes that no occasion may arise (as none need arise) for any active participation of the military in the execution of law and the protection of citizens in their legal rights and privileges.

By command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN POPE.
G. K. SANDERSON,
Captain Thirty-third Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Gen. Pope's Order for the Removal of the Mayor of Mobile.

The following is the original order which caused the dismissal of Gen. WITHERS as Mayor, and Capt. CHARPENTIER as Chief of Police, of Mobile, Ala.:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 22, 1867.
[EXTRACT.]

* * * * *

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 27.—VII. It being made manifest by the report of Col. O. L. SHEPHERD, United States Infantry, commanding at Mobile, that the Mayor of that city, although there was apprehension of a disturbance at a public meeting at which Hon. Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, was to speak, absented himself from the point where such disturbance was feared, and remained in his house, a mile and three-quarters distant, until his presence was demanded, some time after the riot began, and after several men had been killed or wounded, and that the said Mayor had made no sufficient preparation, notwithstanding the well founded fears of the people, to prevent the expected riot or to arrest disturbers of the peace, and it being further apparent, by the same report and the report of Major-Gen. SWAYNE, commanding District of Alabama, that the Chief of Police wholly failed to perform his duty, either because he was in sympathy with the rioters or was entirely inefficient, it is hereby ordered that the Mayor and Chief of Police, of the City of Mobile, be deposed from their office.

VIII. GUSTAVUS HORTON is appointed Mayor.

C. A. R. DIMON, Chief of Police of the City of Mobile.

They will be installed immediately by Col. O. L. SHEPHERD, Fifteenth United States Infantry, commanding at Mobile, and this officer will give all military assistance needed by these officials in rearranging the City Government and Police force, and preserving the peace of the city.

IX. The Commanding Officer, District of Alabama, will assure himself that these orders are executed, and will take such other measures as will preclude the possibility of any recurrence of such disgraceful riots at Mobile. By command of

Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN POPE.
(Signed,) G. K. SANDERSON,
Capt. Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.
A true copy.

The Election in Maine—Amendments to the Liquor Law.

AUGUSTA, Monday, June 3.

What few returns received indicate that a very very light vote has been thrown at the election, which took place to-day in this State, on the adoption or rejection of the amendments to the liquor law. The total vote, it is estimated, will not reach 25,000. The amendments undoubtedly have been carried in the affirmative by a vote of at least two to one. The vote cast in this city was as follows; 212 yeas to 65 nays.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, June 3.

The vote on the liquor law, submitted to the people by the Legislature, the question being an increase of the penalties to imprisonment in every case, elicited a vote of 1,139 yeas and 302 nays in this city.

Death of a Clergyman in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 3.

Rev. Sebastian Streeter, a well-known clergyman of the Universalist denomination, died yesterday, aged 84 years.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Ten or twelve years ago, nearly every one who went to Europe considered himself called on to write a book, or at least a series of letters to the newspapers, giving an account of his travels. The market was then flooded with such literature, and as a consequence publishers have for a long time refused to look at manuscript of this description. Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, however, have undertaken to overcome the popular prejudice against literature of travel, or perhaps to revive an interest in it by publishing a work written by Prof. Hoppin, of Yale College, which is devoted to *Old England: its Scenery, Art and People.* Prof. Hoppin states that the motive which has led him to the publication of these recollections of travel, "has been the hope of exerting some little influence upon our countrymen who go abroad to induce them to expend more time in England than they are commonly inclined to do, and to see that country more thoroughly instead of making it a stepping-stone to the Continent." The reasons for the disinclination of Americans to remain long in England, he thinks, do not now exist to the same extent that they once did, and he considers it "especially good" for the intensely active American nature thus to come in contact with the slower and graver spirit of England, since it thereby gains calmness and sobered strength. Prof. Hoppin does not profess to present much that is new or comprehensive in relation to so well known a country as England, but he has striven, as he himself states, "to draw a faithful though rapid picture of the English portion of the island, going from Tweedmouth to Land's End, touching upon nearly every county, and making the entire circuit of the land." His narrative is exceedingly well written, and on the whole unambitious, although there are now and then bits of pleasant and even graphic description, which give life to the more quiet passages. Observing closely and accurately, as he did, and with the eye of a scholar, Prof. Hoppin not only saw all that the more superficial traveler notes, but a great deal which is generally passed over, and remarks incidentally dropped show how well prepared his own mind was by previous study to catch upon the interesting points of localities possessing important historical associations. He listened to Spurgeon on several occasions, and not only describes his manner and appearance, but gives sketches of three or four of his sermons, especially those which he delivered in Paris several years ago. The homes of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Dr. Arnold, and in fact of nearly all the literary notabilities of England, are described with great minuteness and particularity, and considerable space is given to accounts of various English cathedrals, which are accompanied with a scholarly sketch of the progress of architecture in England. There is not much that is amusing in the volume, but it is full of entertaining and instructive material quite attractively presented. A carefully-prepared index makes easy a reference to the numerous topics touched upon.

—We have received from Messrs. Ticknor & Fields the second volume of Prof. Longfellow's translation of Dante, containing the "Purgatorio." It is unnecessary to enter into detailed criticism of this superb volume. The version, like that of the "Inferno," which we reviewed at length last week, is poetical, and at the same time literal to a degree of perfection never before attained in the translation of a great poem. Line for line and word for word, the English follows the Italian, until it seems almost as if the spirit of Dante had inspired his translator, and given him the art and the power to reproduce in our miscalled crabbed tongue the thought, music, poetry, &c., of the original. A prose translation could hardly be more literal, while it would fail entirely to reproduce the spirit and feeling of Dante's work. The "Notes and Illustrations" extend over nearly 200 pages, and contain nearly everything which is necessary to the complete elucidation of the poem. We quote a few passages, taken at random from the volume. Here is the celebrated description of the Southern Cross:

Sweet color of the oriental sapphire,
 That was upgathered in the cloudless aspect
 Of the pure air, as far as the first circle,
Unto mine eyes did recommence delight
 Soon as I issued forth from the dead air,
 Which had with sadness filled mine eyes and breast.
The beauteous planet, that to love incites,
 Was making all the orient to laugh,
 Veiling the Fishes that were in her escort.
To the right hand I turned, and fixed my mind
 Upon the other pole, and saw four stars
 Ne'er seen before save by the primal people.
Rejoicing in their flamelets seemed the heaven,
 O thou septentrional and widowed site,
 Because thou art deprived of seeing these!

The beautiful opening of the eighth canto is rendered with exquisite feeling:

'Twas now the hour that turneth back desire
 In those who sail the sea, and melts the heart,
 The day they've said to their sweet friends farewell,
And the new pilgrim penetrates with love,
 If he doth hear from far away a bell
 That seemeth to deplore the dying day.

The description of the appearance of Beatrice is also beautifully rendered:

Ere now have I beheld, as day began,
 The eastern hemisphere all tinged with rose.
 And the other heaven with fair serene adorned;
And the sun's face, uprising, overshadowed,
 So that by temp'ring influence of vapors
 For a long interval the eye sustained it;
Thus in the bosom of a cloud of flowers
 Which from those hands angelical ascended,
 And downward fell again inside and out,
Over her snow white veil with olive cinct,
 Appeared a lady under a green mantle
 Vested in color of the living flame.

The taste and elegance displayed in the mechanical execution of these superb volumes could not be surpassed. In clearness and beauty of typography, they are among the finest works ever issued from the University Press.

—Miss Alice Cary has abandoned poetry to essay her skill in fiction. For her own sake, as well as that of her numerous admirers, it is to be hoped that this desertion of her muse will prove but temporary, and that she will rest satisfied, as her readers are sure to do, with this her first attempt at novel writing. *The Bishop's Son* is the title of her story; and it is as strange a jumble of spiritualism, clairvoyance and similar absurdities as it is possible to conceive. Margaret, the principal female character, for it would be a singular misapplication of language to call her the heroine, is a weak girl, without the capacity to know her own mind, or the will to make any persevering effort to carry out her own wishes. Samuel Dale, who appears on the stage as an awkward country booby, with more than his share of brains, falls in love with Margaret at first sight, and the interest of the story, so far as it can be said to have any, lies in the contest between him and Mr. Lightwait the Bishop's Son, from whom the story takes its name, to get possession of the girl. Samuel is honest in his love, but Mr. Lightwait uses his ministerial garb to accomplish the gratification of his passions in the ruin of Margaret, a result which he finally reaches, after repeated sanctimonious love scenes, the nauseating details of which occupy a large proportion of the book. Samuel, after shooting the ghost, or "second," of the "Bishop's son" for interfering with him one evening as he is making love to Margaret on his own account, is thrown into jail, confined in a lunatic asylum, comes into possession of a handsome property, loses it all, makes intermittent attempts to marry Margaret, finally gives her up, and then developing into an eloquent and distinguished bishop, takes to wife a girl "as pretty as a rosebud." There are numerous other incomprehensible characters in the book, the most strongly drawn of which is Peter, who plays the part of "medium," but of all the leading actors there is not one, unless it be Father Goodman, who is calculated to receive the respect or enlist the sympathy of the reader in any degree. Miss Cary apparently wrote the story in order to have an opportunity to elaborate ideas upon spiritualism, mesmerism and clairvoyance, to which she could not conveniently give expression in her poems. Those who have known her as a writer of sweet ballads will refuse to recognize her hand in this distorted love story; which, it is to be hoped, will stand as her last attempt in this line of authorship. The work is published by Mr. Carleton.

—Mr. J. W. De Forest, who has long been a favorite contributor to the popular periodicals, has just produced through Messrs. Harper & Brothers a novel of very decided power, entitled *Miss Ravenel's Conversion from Secession to Loyalty.* The plot is clear and well defined, the characters are well individualized, and keen remarks and pungent sayings mark the narrative throughout. The bare skeleton of the plot may be stated as follows: Dr. Ravenel, a Virginian by birth, but for some time Professor in an educational institution at New-Orleans, is compelled to leave that city at the opening of the late war because of his Union sentiments and his convictions upon the question of Slavery. Taking with him his daughter Lily, who was a Louisianian by birth, and of course a Secessionist, and whose conversion to loyalty gives title to the novel, he seeks refuge at "New-Boston," which will be at once recognized from the description as another name for New-Haven. Lily is converted "from the error of her ways," as a consequence of two love affairs in which she becomes involved—one with Col.—afterward Gen.—Carter, a "regular West-Pointer," and another with Capt. Edward Colburne, a type of the best class of volunteer officers. These four, together with a certain Mme. Larue, a creole—that is, a Louisianian of French stock—good-natured but unprincipled, are the leading characters of the novel. Of these characters Carter is the one who excites the most interest. He has all the vices and not a few of the virtues which West Point is sure to get out of the raw material furnished to it. His regard for the Decalogue was of the slightest. The Third Commandment was practically ignored. He swore as fearfully as anybody in any army in Flanders. His practice in relation to the Seventh Commandment was anything but praiseworthy, and thereupon hinges the story. Touching the Tenth Commandment, he was quite liable to impeachment. And had there been an eleventh commandment relating to wine, whisky-straights, and such other strong potables, he could not have failed to come under its prohibition. And yet, spendthrift, *débauché*, swearer, and all that, as he was, there was a kind of manliness in him which won upon the pure-minded Lily, the sensitive Colburne, and even the shrewd Dr. Ravenel. In fact, he might have been redeemed by the pure love which he had formed for Lily, his wife, had not his death on the battle-field prevented. The novel, although it contains sketches of one or two battles, in which, as we learn incidentally, the author himself bore a distinguished part, is not, strictly speaking, one of those stories of the war of which we have had lately such a superfluity. It is a story of character, and, as such, deserves high praise for its skillful delineations, sparkling narrative and graceful style.

—Grape-growers have an important addition to their rapidly increasing literature in a handsome octavo by Peter D. Mead, just brought out by the Harpers. It is called *An Elementary Treatise on American Grape Culture and Wine-Making*, and evidently embodies the results of long practice and experience. Indeed, Mr. Mead affirms that the work states no fact which he has not again and again verified and which may not be repeated by others with like results. Grape-growing is, in his opinion, in its infancy in this country, and yet the conditions under which it may be successfully carried on are so well known that those who undertake it need travel no uncertain path. He tells us that the capital already invested in this branch of agricultural industry is counted by millions, yet he thinks there is not the slightest probability at present that the grape culture will be carried to excess. Grapes are now selling for three and four times as much as they did fifteen years ago, so steadily has the demand kept in advance of the supply, and "the man," Mr. Mead thinks, "has yet to be born who will purchase our best native grapes for less than 15 cents per pound," while it is a fact which actual experience has demonstrated that they can be grown profitably for ten cents per pound. As regards the relations of wine-growing to public morals, Mr. Mead thinks that as men will drink wine of some kind, it is best to accept the fact and to teach them to drink only that which is pure. By striving for this result, he is convinced that grape-culture may be made "the handmaiden of the temperance cause." The practical part of Mr. Mead's treatise opens with suggestions regarding the proper climate for grape-growing, and the right location for vineyards. It then takes up in succession all the questions, the discussion of which would be looked for in such a work, and treats them in a plain, practical and sensible manner. The last chapter in the work is devoted to directions for wine making. The volume, which is very handsomely printed and bound, is quite freely illustrated, and with engravings of a superior class.

—It is some time since any volume, either theological or philological, from the pen of Archbishop Trench has been offered to the American public, and his *Studies in the Gospels*, which Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co., have just republished, will therefore be warmly welcomed by the numerous admirers of this distinguished scholar and divine. These "studies" embrace sixteen discourses upon passages in the Gospels which suggest difficulties to the mind of the common reader, and their object is to reconcile apparent contradictions and to make as clear as possible the meaning of that which many may regard as obscure. In the preface Archbishop Trench says that he has "never been able to consent with that which is so often asserted, namely: that the Gospels are in the main plain and easy, and that all the chief difficulties of the New Testament are to be found in the Epistles." In many instances the difficulties of the Epistles, he says, "are merely difficulties of form; not of the thought but of the setting forth of the thought; of the logical sequence, which only requires a patient disentangling and all is clear." In the Gospel, however, it is in his view the "thought itself, the divine fact or statement, which itself constitutes the difficulty." "The Temptation" is the first of these "studies," and Bishop Trench discusses it by bringing together the three different records as given in the Gospels. After comparing these he takes up the difficulties which the fact of the Temptation has originated, and endeavors to dispose of them. The same general plan is pursued in the other "studies," which embrace such subjects as "Christ and the Samaritan woman," "The Sons of Thunder," "The Penitent Malefactor," &c. All of these are marked by the directness and simplicity of style, the comprehensiveness of view and that accurate scholarship which characterize all of Bishop Trench's writings. The work is full of suggestive thoughts for those who may be called on to expound the Scriptures, and at the same time students will find it exceedingly instructive.

—Mr. Edmund Kirke very naively confesses in a preface to his last production—*On the Border*—just published by Lee & Shepard, of Boston, that he finds it easier to turn facts into fiction than to weave them into history. He had accumulated a mass of material with the view of making up a veritable record of Gen. Garfield's famous campaign in Eastern Kentucky, but he found the work of sifting and research would occupy more time and require more patience than he had to bestow upon it, so he determined to write a story instead. Keeping pretty closely to the facts of history the narrative introduces quite a number of characters whose names have lately been kept prominently before the public. Gen. Garfield and the obese Humphrey Marshall play their respective parts, but the leading character is one "Jordan," who acts as Union scout, and as a matter of course has various hairbreadth escapes. He has enough Scotch blood in his veins to keep alive his Calvinism, and on the whole his character is well sketched. "Edmund Kirke" writes in a free and sketchy style, and this familiarity with the habits and manner of life of the people living in the district where he almost invariably locates his stories, enables him to give them a tone of reality which secures for them a certain popularity. There is a larger proportion of semi-theological disquisition in this story than there has been in those which have preceded it, but this may be accounted for by the fact that Edmund Kirke's latest production previous to this was a *Life of Christ.*

—Messrs. C. Scribner & Co. make several important announcements for this week. Among them is *Liber Librorum*, a work of the *Ecce Homo* stamp, and which has been pronounced in England, where it first appeared, fully its equal in respect to ability, so far as it can be compared with that work. Its leading aim, as defined in the preface to the American Edition, is to vindicate "the supreme authority of the Scriptures in respect to all questions of religious faith, and their permanent and indispensable superiority above all other books, as composed by men divinely aided and inspired." At the same time the author argues that to "assert for them any higher authority or inspiration, is to claim for them more than they claim for themselves, as well as to take a position that is both untenable and damaging to the interests of Christianity." A new work by "Ik Marvel"—*Rural Studies*—is also announced by the same publishers. This volume will comprise the essays "*De Rebus Ruris*," which have attracted so much attention during the last year in *Hours at Home*, as well as those previously published in the *Horticulturist* upon the same general subject. The letter press will be illustrated by the author. The fourth volume of *Lange's Commentary*—that upon the epistles of James, Peter and Jude will appear on June 1.

—*Sowing the Wind* is the latest addition, No. 290, to Harper & Brothers' "Library of Select Novels." The author, E. Lynn Linton, achieved a decided success in *Lizzie Lorton, of Greyrigg*, and this work resembles that sufficiently to indicate that it was written by the same hand, although it is not in any respect a repetition of it. Mrs. Linton becomes so interested in the characters which she creates that she now and then commits the fault of overdrawing them. In this story, for instance, very many readers will object to "Jane Osborn," as too coarse, while "Aylott St. John" will be set down as repulsively cold and "Isola" as too purely but negatively good. This fault, however, is well compensated for by the broad and vigorous manner in which the plot is handled. There is much in the story to excite the interest of the reader, and it will well repay perusal. The author is said to be the wife of the well-known artist and engraver, W. J. Linton.

—Messrs. Gould & Lincoln, of Boston, have published a series of discourses by the well-known Baptist clergyman, George B. Ide, D. D. They are brought together under the general title, *Bible Pictures; or, Life Sketches of Life Truths*, and the twenty discourses comprise one upon "The House of the Soul," others upon "The Thief on the Cross," "Deep Fishing," "The Stone upon the Grave," &c., &c. Dr. Ide's method of treating the different subjects which he discusses is simple and direct, and he enforces the truths which he urges with illustrations at once pertinent and easily comprehended.

—A. L. O. E., instead of representing "A Lady of Edinburgh," as has been alleged, must stand for several industrious writers resident in that substantial old city. Books bearing the cabalistic initials in question are issued so rapidly as to defy the most frantic attempts of the most industrious juveniles to read them. Messrs. Robert Carter & Brothers have just added three volumes to the list of the works of A. L. O. E., and their titles are *Triumph Over Midian, Sunday Chaplet* and *Holiday Chaplet.*

—*Half Tints* is the title given by an anonymous author to a series of sketches just published in a prettily printed volume by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. There is hardly more substance in the sketches than there is in the frothing of ale; but they are pleasantly written, save when the author labors too earnestly to be amusing. The book may be classed under the rather vague designation of "good Summer reading."

—The American News Company have *Hotten's Imperial Paris Guide*, which has been prepared for the well-known London publisher whose name it bears, with special reference to those who expect to visit the French Exhibition. It is convenient in form and contains a large amount of information, very readably and compactly stated. Maps and illustrations add to its value.

—Mr. W. W. Swayne, of Brooklyn, has received Scott's *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, the eighth monthly volume in the "People's Copyright Edition of Waverley Novels," published by Adam & Charles Black, of Edinburgh. This edition is marvelously cheap, and at the same time is very clear and neat typographically.

Mr. E. H. Hall, the author and compiler of sundry useful guide books, proposes to make a tour around the world, for the purpose of securing data and details for the preparation of a "Round the World Index."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Memphis *Post* speaks as follows of Republican journals published in the South: "New-Orleans has two Radical dailies, the *Republican* and *Tribune*, and one weekly, the *Advocate*. Mobile has a weekly, the *Nationalist*, edited by Albert Griffin. The *Weekly Republican* has just been established at Selma, and the *Daily Sentinel* at Montgomery. A weekly Republican paper is about to be published at Talladega. The *Advocate* at Huntsville is doing good service in the Northern part of the State. Arkansas has a valuable central organ, the *Republican*, at Little Rock. There are several loyal papers in Louisiana outside of New-Orleans. Georgia has a number of papers ardently devoted to the work of reconstruction; among others the Atlanta *Opinion* and the *New Era.* The Vicksburgh *Weekly Republican* has been resuscitated after a temporary suspension of a week or two. The Corinth *Union* is outspokenly Radical. The Meridian *Chronicle*, a new Radical paper, is scattering light in dark places."

The Rhode Island General Assembly adjourned on the 31st of May, after a busy session of three and a half days, to meet in Providence on the third Monday in January, 1868. The Providence *Journal* says: "Very little business of a public nature has been completed, aside from the election of officers and the change in our city charter. The matter of the Cove lands is placed in the hands of an able Committee, and another very strong Committee is charged with the duty of examining into the mode of transacting the financial business of the State. A large number of acts of incorporation were passed, several prisoners were released from confinement, the State Prison was provided for financially, and various matters were put in train for consideration next Winter. Aside from the flurry caused by the criminal misconduct of a miserable clerk in the Auditor's office, the session passed off pleasantly and to the general satisfaction."

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* says Hon. W. W. Boyce, who is now practicing law in Washington, D. C., advising his old constituents on reconstruction, tells them that to stand aloof from the work of reconstruction under the law, or vote against holding a Convention, will be equally disastrous. Either course, he contends, will insure a transfer of political power to the negroes, and following upon this will come, not confiscation by Congress, but taxation from a Radical State Legislature which will be utterly merciless. The only way to obviate it is to participate in the prescribed processes of reconstruction, and so to prevent the exclusive organization of class or race which must follow the do-nothing policy. Doing this promptly and in good faith, Mr. Boyce thinks that there is nothing to fear from the votes or other action of the colored people."

The Young Men's Republican Club of Newark, N. J., has issued an address to the people advocating impartial suffrage. They ask: "How can we consistently or decently halt until we have brought New-Jersey to the standard we have established in South Carolina? If negro suffrage is right in one section, it is right in the other. If we are ashamed of our work let us undo it. The Declaration of Independence and the record of the Republican Party are identical. The two are one, so far as we have acted. Before us lies one measure yet unaccomplished—the abolition of all distinctions of race or color in the suffrage."

Arrangements were made for a meeting at Mount Meigs, Ala., on the 15th ult. by the colored men, but it was postponed indefinitely because the Republicans invited to meet with them and discuss the questions at issue declined to do so. Ex-Gov. Watts accepted their invitation, although since the close of the war he has taken no part in politics, and has refused many invitations to make public his views.

The Florida *Union*, published at Jacksonville, Fla., has been transferred to the New-England Emigrant Aid Society, who have sent thither as their agent and the editor, Mr. Cheeney, of Boston. The *Union* is to be a thoroughly loyal paper according to the New-England idea, and has an adequate capital to sustain it.

The Board of Registrars for the First District of New-Orleans, have decided that a man born in California or Texas before these States were admitted to the Union, is a foreigner, and must take out naturalization papers before he can be considered a citizen of the United States.

A vigorous effort is being made in Savannah, Ga., to obtain funds for the establishment of a colored man's newspaper, to be devoted exclusively to the political interests and general welfare of the colored population.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* and the *Gazette* both urge the nomination of Gen. R. B. Hayes for Governor of Ohio, and say that he will accept if called upon, although his personal preferences are to remain in Congress.

Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, has appointed Charles J. Courcelle, a member of one of the old free colored families, a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of New-Orleans, *vice* Judge Duvigneaud, resigned.

The official returns of the New-Hampshire election give Gov. Harrison 3,016 majority. There were many bets made after the election that it would not exceed 3,000.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

A Chicago gentleman found, a few days since, among a lot of paper which he had purchased, the original parchment confirming the granting of six hundred acres of land in the County of Kent, in the Province of Pennsylvania, to Thomas Peterson. The document bears the date, "Twenty-sixth day of ye First Month, One Thousand Six Hundred Eighty and Four, being ye Thirty-sixth Year of ye King's Reign, and ye Fourth of my Government," and is signed "Wm. Penn."

A sale of some $10,000 worth of personal property belonging to the estate of the late Ex-Gov. Gilmore took place in Concord, N.H., May 30, and the bids realized from 10 to 15 per cent. more than the appraisal of the articles sold. A diamond pin, with $1,000 incumbrance upon it, was sold at $100 advance to the administrator of the estate. There was great strife among the bidders and a large number present.

John Van Diker, one of the conductors on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, who was arrested last Fall, charged with embezzlement, alleged to have been committed by him as passenger conductor, was tried and acquitted at Erie, Penn., May 29. The principal witnesses for the prosecution were Allen Pinkerton, of Chicago, and members of his police agency, who were engaged by the Company to watch the conductors.

John Y. Glessner, Esq., of the Mansfield (Ohio) *Shield and Banner*, commenced the 27th volume of that paper May 25. He has edited and published it for twenty-six years, and says that in the twenty-six years, or thirteen hundred and fifty-two weeks, that have passed, he has never missed a single publication.

The statue of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, which has been on storage in St. Louis for several months, is at last to be erected in Lafayette Park. The statue, which is life size, was made by Miss Harriet Hosmer some years ago, and is pronounced a fine specimen of art.

Rev. D. S. Brainerd and lady, of Lyme, Conn., celebrated on Friday, May 24, the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. The presents amounted to about $1,200, of which $625 was in money—$160 being in silver coin. Among the handsome presents was a check for $100 from Ex-Gov. Buckingham.

The War Department has revoked the sentence of George H. Patterson, of the Third United States Cavalry, who was convicted of misdemeanor in 1866, and sent to the Ohio Penitentiary, and he has been ordered to join his regiment.

Hon. Samuel Stillman Boyd, an able and distinguished man, died at his residence near Natchez, Miss., May 21. He was a native of Portland, Me., and removed to Mississippi nearly forty years ago.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

Judge Leaumont, of New-Orleans, has dismissed the suit brought by Mr. J. Randall Terry against the New-Orleans *Times*, on the ground that he had no cause of action. The suit was brought for $50,000 damages, on an allegation of libel by publishing the testimony of J. Q. A. Fellows, Esq., given before the Committee of Congress, appointed to investigate and report upon the riot of last July. Mr. Fellows was included in the same suit, and $100,000 damages were demanded of him.

A church in Harrison, Ohio, has been involved in difficulty, one portion, consisting of about fifteen persons, being Evangelical Lutheran, and the other, of forty or fifty persons, Evangelical Protestant. One party has brought suit against the other for disturbing a religious meeting, and the case is to be tried in Cincinnati this week.

A woman in Jones County, Iowa, who was supposed by the doctors to have a live lizard in her stomach, died a few days since, after having been quacked and drugged for months, and a *post-mortem* examination showed that she was the victim of consumption.

A teacher in St. Johns, Mich., who was prosecuted for punishing a child for disobedience and threats of a serious character, was acquitted, the jury thinking him justified.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A NEW OPERA HOUSE.

We hear a great deal about new theatres that are to be built, and know that contracts have been made which will insure the addition of two within the next eighteen months, besides the great concert hall to be included in the new Tammany edifice on Fourteenth-street, but in the mean time Mr. Pike, of Cincinnati fame, has quietly and without public flourish proceeded with the erection of an opera house, which is so far completed as to warrant its presentation to our readers as one of the most creditable of the public buildings in the City. The Opera House is located on Eighth-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, having a frontage on the Avenue of 113 feet and 4 inches. The depth from Eighth-avenue is 325 feet. The dimensions of the building are 159x80 feet, with a vestibule 40x71 feet. The first work was commenced last October, at which time the ground was broken. Since then, owing to the peculiarly rocky nature of the place, the progress, though steady, has been somewhat slow. The foundations are extraordinarily massive, and were laid by days' work, with greatest care, so as to insure most perfect solidity; the main walls are from two to three feet thick, built in the same way and under the same cautious supervision. A cellar ten feet deep underlies the entire parquet and parquet circle admirably lighted and ventilated. The parquet floor is over this, from which to the ceiling is an extreme distance of fifty-four feet. The parquet and circle will be arranged as in other theatres; the dress circle above will be supported by pillars resting in turn upon massive brick piers, and will have a front row of private boxes capable of accommodating four persons each, behind which will be the regular seats, separated from the box-row by a passage three feet in width. The family circle above the dress circle will be provided with single sittings. The latter circle will be reached by a grand stairway leading from the vestibule. The vestibule itself is 40x75 feet and forty feet high, lighted from a huge dome appropriately decorated and ornamented. The other circle will be reached through a building on the Twenty-fourth-street frontage. The matter of entrance and exit is of much more importance than architects ordinarily concede. Had either of the great fires which within a brief period have despoiled us of so many places of amusement, taken place in the evening when the houses were crowded with people, a terrible sacrifice of life would have necessarily ensued, even had the utmost coolness prevailed. Mr. Pike's architect has taken a long stride in advance of his confreres in the direction of caution. There is a grand entrance on Eighth-avenue 21 feet in width, an entrance on Twenty-third-street 24 feet in width, the family circle entrance on Twenty-fourth-street, a saloon on Twenty-fourth-street affording an egress 18 feet wide and two alley-ways each 10 feet wide. We call attention to this feature more especially as other theatres are to be built, and the public is as greatly interested in the safety of the buildings as in the character of the entertainments.

New-York has more excellent stages than any other city in the country. The new one at Niblo's is a marvel of mechanical skill and ingenuity, and the stage at the Academy is said to be admirable. In this matter Mr. Pike is an adept. His stage will be 82x76 feet, and 49 feet high. The subterranean portion is 32x40, and 25 feet deep, affording amplest accommodation for modern improvements in machinery, and the movement of cumbersome scenery. There will be placed on the proscenium three private boxes on each side, 16x12 and 10 feet high.

Of the interior decoration and finish we can only detail the intentions of the builder. The proscenium boxes are to be pillared, draped in blue and white; the other boxes white and gold, with flat plush-covered rail; the walls plastered and panneled in oil, with white and light tints; the seats will be upholstered with crimson plush, and the ceiling appropriately ornamented with artistic designs and finish. A huge dome will rise from the centre of the ceiling 30 feet in diameter, out from which, supported by five figures, will extend a cupola, in octagon form, with a skylight 16 feet in diameter. It is fair to assume that the gentlemen to whose skill and taste the decoration of this building is confided, will see to it that the credit of the City is enlarged, and the reputation of its artists and connoisseurs protected, by a result which can be examined with care, and indorsed with safety.

The frontage on Eighth-avenue will be guarded by stores, built of ornamental iron and marble, while the passage itself will be surmounted with an elegant portico supporting two marble figures—Music and Comedy. Shakespeare and Mozart will adorn the third story, and a marble group—Apollo in the centre, flanked by two attendant muses—will adorn the summit of the building. The private nature of this enterprise, the quiet manner in which it has been carried to its present point of approximate completion, the solid character of its foundations, and the elegance of its design and intended finish, mark it as notable in this City of notables. Whether it will be well managed is one thing—that it promises to be a choice addition to our Metropolitan architecture is quite another.

The Robinson-street Arson Case.

Justice Hogan held an examination yesterday in the case of Wm. H. Horton, who stands accused of having set fire to his cotton warehouse, No. 50 Harrison-street, on the night of Thursday, the 23d ult. George C. Hartich, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Adam T. Bruce & Co., No. 166 Pearl-street, testified that in the month of February, 1867, he placed in store at No. 50 Harrison-street seventeen bales of cotton, and added to these twenty more bales a few days after; these thirty-seven bales were insured in the Hoffman Insurance Company for $5,000. On the Saturday after the fire witness was informed by the Insurance Company officials that the cotton had been removed from No. 50 and was then in the warehouse Nos. 47 and 49 Harrison-street, which had been leased by Horton & Co. Mr. Hartich subsequently saw the prisoner, and inquired why the bales had been removed without notifying the owners, as by doing so the insurance policy was rendered inoperative. Horton replied that the cotton had been placed in the cellar of No. 50 and had become wet, necessitating its removal to the other warehouse. The cotton was taken from the custody of the firm and witness gave a receipt for the same.

The next witness called by the prosecution was Leon Dethan, a clerk in the employ of Classon & Co., No. 57 Exchange-place, who testified that the firm had in store at No. 50 a few days before the fire 286 bales of cotton, which were insured as lying in the premises No. 50 Harrison-street; on the day succeeding the fire 121 bales of this cotton were found stored in Nos. 47 and 49, thus nullifying the policy; besides this cotton the firm who employ witness had 196 bales of cotton stored in Nos. 47 and 49, and on examining this latter cotton four bales were found to be missing; on Saturday last Horton called upon the firm and desired payment of the storage charges, when he was informed that four bales were missing; he replied that it would be all right, for they were in No. 50; witness declined to pay any bills for storage until all the missing bales were produced.

The third and last witness introduced was Geo. W. Quackenbush, member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, who testified that the day after the fire, while he was employed in overhauling the cotton in No. 50 Harrison-street, he found a soda-water bottle on the third floor with some pieces of tallow inside. This bottle had been placed between two bales of cotton, and the cotton on the outside of the bales was found quite black. Witness did not think that the bottle could have been dropped through from the floor above.

At this point of the proceedings the examination was further adjourned until Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. Horton is still at large, under bail of $5,000. The examination-room was crowded with spectators during the investigation.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Shannon in the chair.

A resolution from the other Board rescinding the resolution authorizing the sale of improved property belonging to the City at present unoccupied and yielding no revenue, was read.

Mr. Loew said this was a question of the greatest importance. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have now under consideration the propriety of selling the market property. Some persons are in favor of this, and others opposed to it, and it would be far better to lay the resolution over for the present. As for himself, he was opposed to the sale of the market property, but there are reasons why it might be desirable to dispose of the wharves, piers and slips.

Mr. Ward said that if the markets passed into private hands, hundreds of butchers and other tradesmen would be thrown out of business.

Mr. Ely said the resolution authorizing the sale of City property is undoubtedly illegal, as it has never been sanctioned by the Legislature.

The resolution was concurred in.

The ordinance creating stock to the amount of $75,000 for the construction of a market in the Eighteenth Ward was concurred in.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next at 4 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Brinkman in the chair.

The Corporation Counsel was requested to inform the Board by what authority the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company run their cars through Second and Essex streets.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to cause the removal of the cars of the Forty-second and Grand-street Railroad Company, now standing in Forty-second-street, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. W. R. Roberts offered a preamble and resolution in regard to the renumbering of houses. The resolution recommends that what is known as the Philadelphia plan of numbering be adopted.

It was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution was adopted repealing the resolution approved by the Mayor, Feb. 26, 1864, authorizing the Comptroller to sell at public auction all ferry franchises, wharves, piers and slips, the leases of which have expired or may hereafter expire; and also all improved real estate belonging to the City, which is at present unoccupied, and yielding no revenue to the City.

The resolution to inclose the space at the junction of Sixth-avenue and Broadway and erect thereon by public subscription statues of Fulton and Morse, was revived by Mr. Hartman. It was laid over.

The resolution providing for the celebration of the Fourth of July was taken up, and a Committee of Five appointed to confer with a like Committee of the other Board on the subject.

The Board shortly afterward adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

Officer Judge, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested George Bibble, a German, on a charge of driving a horse and wagon through Pearl and Park streets at a furious rate, knocking down, running over, and seriously injuring an old woman named Ann King, of No. 10 White-street. When arraigned before the magistrate, the accused was committed for trial in default of bail. He stated that he used every exertion to prevent the accident.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Officer Kennedy, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested Charles Smith on Sunday night on a charge of keeping and maintaining a disorderly house at No. 124 Liberty-street, which is the well-known resort of disreputable characters of both sexes. On being brought before the Court Smith was required to find bail in the sum of $300 to answer the complaint in the Special Sessions. Jacques Reihm, of No. 7 Carlisle-street, made a supplementary charge against the prisoner for felonious assault and battery, upon which complaint additional bail was demanded and furnished.

EXCISE CASES.

Patrick Moran, No. 19 Pell-street, Solomon Lyon, No. 142 Grand-street, Eliza Plummer, No. 4 Center-street, Honora Connell, No. 488 Pearl-street, Peter Brinckhaus, No. 30 Oliver-street, and Joseph Remosti, No. 94 Park-street, were arrested and arraigned before the sitting Magistrate for alleged violations of the Excise Law. All of the accused were required to find bail in the sum of $100 to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Officer Heidelberg, of the Second Precinct, arrested Richard Kane yesterday morning, for violating the law against cruelty to animals, in driving a horse harnessed to a truck heavily laden with stone, and which animal was diseased and wholly unfit for labor. Kane furnished bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance at the Court of General Sessions for trial.

FALSE PRETENSES.

Officer Robb of the First Precinct arrested Michael Sullivan, on the complaint of Capt. John Jordan of the vessel *La Criolla*, now lying at Pier No. 53 East River, foot of Jackson-street, who accuses Sullivan of false pretenses. It appears that the prisoner came to the complainant and represented himself as a member of the firm of Wm. Hoffmire & Co., dealers in iron and doing business at Nos. 369, 371 and 373 Cherry-street, and also secured the purchase of 21,764 pounds of pig and scrap iron, for which he promised to pay $398 36. The iron was duly delivered, but payment was not made in the time promised, and certain facts coming to Capt. Jordan's knowledge, he caused Sullivan's arrest, as he had learned that no such name appeared on the books of the firm of Hoffmire & Co. Sullivan attempted to settle the case in Court by paying the amount claimed, and the magistrate at length consented to such an arrangement, but the prisoners could not produce more than $300, so the complaint was taken, and the prisoner fully committed for examination, and locked up. The case will be further investigated to-day.

OBSTRUCTING REGULAR TRAFFIC.

Lawrence Harron, driver of a truck, was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday afternoon, on a charge of obstructing car No. 51 of the Central Park and East River Railroad Company, as it was passing through Front-street. The prisoner refused to move his truck, and the car was detained seventeen minutes before an officer arrested the obstinate driver. In defence Harron stated that he was unable to move when requested, but this statement was disproved by other testimony, so the magistrate ordered the affidavit of Charles Krenkel, conductor of the blockaded car, to be taken, after which the prisoner was further remanded for examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

THE CALENDAR.

made the following exhibit: Cases—Intoxication, 10; disorderly conduct, 11; violation Excise Law, 0; vagrancy, 2; suspicion of larceny, 1; throwing dirt in the street, 1; cruelty to animals, 1; driving cattle in the street, 1; larceny, 2. They were disposed of as follows: Fined $10 and committed until paid, 9; reprimanded and discharged, 5; discharged on examination, 10; committed to Commissioners, 2; Public Charities and Correction, 2; required to give bail to answer, 3; remanded, 1.

COMPELLING DOGS TO WORK IS CRUELTY.

Very many of our citizens have of late noticed upon the streets a large cart drawn by three very stalwart dogs, the cart when loaded being filled with ashes and offal. The enterprising individual was thus endeavored to utilize the great amount of dog muscle running about the streets is named George Myers, and he has come to grief in his efforts. Officer Fairchild, of the Fifteenth Precinct, seeing the establishment going through University-place and construing the harnessing of dogs to be cruelty to animals, arrested Myers, and Justice Ledwith held him in $100 bail in order that the Court of Special Sessions may decide this interesting question.

A VERY SMALL THEFT.

Isidor Lindemann, living and having a store at No. 233 Seventh-avenue, alleges that John Gilligan, who is rich enough to have several *aliases*, stole from the rack in front of his store a pair of pants and a vest, Mr. Lindemann's wife seeing him do it. Gilligan was held in default of $300 to answer.

A CHARGE AGAINST A BELL BOY.

William C. Miller makes an affidavit charging Lawrence Fenny, a bell boy at the Hoffman House, with entering the room of H. P. Tuttle, No. 203, with a pass key, in the absence of the occupant, for the purpose of stealing wearing apparel to the value of $25; so the affidavit states, but it then goes on to say that nothing was taken. Fenny was held.

MINOR.

Officer Browning, of the Eighth Precinct, on Sunday arrested Ferdinand Herberer for violation of the Health Law, in driving cattle through the street. The accused was held to answer.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

THE CALENDAR

showed the following cases: Intoxication 5, assault and battery 9, violations of the Excise Law 4, petty larceny 3, disorderly conduct 11, receiving stolen goods 2, grand larceny 1, abandonment 1, insanity 1, obtaining goods on forged order 2. These cases were thus disposed of: Gave bail to answer 8, fined $10 and committed ten days 2, reprimanded and discharged 10, committed to Juvenile Asylum 2, committed to Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction 2, warrants issued 11; committed for examination 3.

THE RESULT OF A GOOD BARGAIN.

The complaints in the case of Jacob Goldstern shows that he keeps a store at No. 97 Canal-street, that some time ago one Matilda Tairddrell, living at No. 40 Attorney-street, had stolen from her a necklace valued at $20, and a breastpin worth $3. These goods she found in the store of Goldstern, who explained his possession of the articles by saying that he bought them of a boy, giving $3 50 for them. This state of facts appearing, Goldstern was held to answer.

TILL TAPPING.

Henry Metzer, No. 15½ Delancey-street, alleges that leaving his store momentarily and entering suddenly, he found one Patrick Hogan in the act of taking money from the till of the store, and that Hogan attempting to escape he seized him and handed him over to Officer Uhle, of the Tenth Precinct, who found $18 50 of Metzer's money upon the person of the prisoner. Hogan was committed to answer.

THE USUAL ENDING.

Yesterday afternoon E. W. Buckner, salesman at Nos. 32 and 34 Vesey-street, filed a complaint before Justice Mansfield alleging that during the day two men, giving the names of Edward Villiard and Adolph Eisner, came to the store, asking for thirty-two pairs of shoes in the name of a well-known customer of the house. The clerk told them that he could not deliver the shoes without an order, and thereupon the men departed, but in about fifteen minutes returned with an order and the shoes were delivered to them. Immediately upon their departure it was discovered that the order was a forgery, and the men were followed until they entered the tailor shop of Morris Minke in Orchard street, near Grand, where they were arrested and the shoes recovered. They were at once taken before Justice Mansfield, together with Minke, who was arrested upon a charge of suspicion of receiving stolen goods. All the parties were held to await examination this morning.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., and Barnard and Clerke, J. J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Preferred Causes.

Nos.
5—Sarsfield vs. Healy.
6—In re. the will of B. Hallett deceased.
7—Black vs. McAlear, &c.

Nos.
8—Suydam, &c., vs. Tomlinson et al.
9—Kerr vs. Mansfield et al.
10—Abby vs. Christy.
12—McIntyre, &c., vs. Fitch.

Enumerated Motions.

1—Robinson et al. vs. Flint.
2—Willoughby vs. Clark et al.
4—Whinfield vs. Stearnes et al.
5—Sauran vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
6—McCombie, &c., vs. Spader.
7—Fessenden vs. Swift.
8—Union Bank of New-York vs. The Mayor, &c.
9—Downing vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
10—Union India Rubber Co. vs. Lake et al.

11—Hatch vs. Brewster.
12—Willits et al. vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Co.
13—Prouty vs. Potter.
14—Limburger vs. Westcott et al.
15—East River Bank vs. Butterworth.
16—Bachia vs. Ritchie.
17—Renton, &c., vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
19—Osbrey vs. Reimer et al.
20—Otter vs. Brevoort Petroleum Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1297—Manvel vs. Holdredge.
247—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
1081—Crooker, Adm'r, vs. The Long Island R. R. Co.
861—Tucker vs. The Long Island R. R. Co.
882—Tucker vs. Same.
1433—Gordon, Ex'r, vs. Linderman.
1383—Gilbert vs. Maitland.
739—Curtis, Rec'r, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
989—McDonald vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
1329—De Leyer vs. Pike et al.
641—Dufais vs. Andrews et al.

Nos.
245—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
1683—Sergeant et al. vs. Burrows et al.
865—Moore et al. vs. Spooner.
1457—U. S. and Brazil Mail S. S. Co. vs. Merrill, Jr., Surv'r.
3703—People of State of N. Y. vs. East N.Y. and Jamaica R. R. Co.
815—Bank of Commonwealth vs. Sanderson et al.
235—Wright vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
241—Devillard vs. Sabilski.
1373—Mills et al. vs. Manly. &c.
249—The Irving Bank vs. Dubois.

Part II—Held by Chas. Daniels, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Marble Building.

Nos.
130—Roe et al. vs. Allaire, exec'x.
356—Hartley vs. James et al.
1148—De Witt vs. Sullivan.
610—Graniss, assignee, vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
536—Carow vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1276—Brayer et al. vs. Fisher et al.
798—Drew vs. Dam.
1562—Godard vs. Cunard.
1062—Fills, ex'x, &c., vs. Jones.
300—Low et al. vs. Hall et al.
556—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.

Nos.
1684—Russ, by his guardian, vs. The Broadway & 7th-av. R. R. Co.
1068—Brown vs. Freche.
956—Peck and another vs. Bailey and another.
1006—Phillip vs. Dandius.
468—Ballatine vs. Henry.
541—Kiensted vs. Clerke et al.
302—Lynch vs. Hiller.
696—The Nat. N. Y. Co. Bank vs. Jones et al.
1320—Leake vs. The Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

The following is the balance of the first Monday Motion Calendar of this Court. The list of the seven classes of preferred causes was published in the Times on Monday.

Nos.
128—Stewart vs. Morehouse
129—Sturgis vs. Mayor, &c.
130—Palmer vs. Cullingworth.
131—Harwood vs. Mitchell.
132—Quintard vs. Neill.
133—Spear vs. Ball.
139—In the matter of the election of Trustees of the Lathrop Sewing-Machine Co.
140—Mackay vs. Mackay.
141—Mould vs. Mould.
142—Tobias vs. Silver.
143—Powell vs. Powell.
144—Fisher vs. Same.
145—Wicks vs. Frank.
146—Bull vs. Bull.
147—The People, &c., vs. Beebe.
148—Newberg vs. Streltz.
149—Ensigre vs. Herrick.
150—Brooks vs. Taylor.
151—Gartsley vs. Iowa and Minn. RR. C. Co.
152—Trevoor vs. Derippo.
153—Smith vs. Leighton.
154—McHenry vs. Hazard.
155—Donnelly vs Grace.
156—Niolo vs. Ruisse.
157—Fitzgerald vs. Worlds Paper Stock Co.
158—Jackson vs. Jackson.
159—Same vs. Same.
160—First National Bank, &c. vs. Johnson.
161—VanWinkle vs. Kocher.
162—Gentle vs. Orne.
163—Brumley vs. Dezendorf
164—Bartlett vs. Barker.
165—Ladd vs. Ladd.
166—Same vs. Ryan.
167—O'Connor vs. Babcock.
168—Garniss vs. Janeway.
169—Chicago and G. E. R. R. Co. vs. McHenry.
170—Milleson vs. Corwin.
171—Martin vs. Shannon.
172—Howe vs. Howe Machine Co.
173—Harmony vs. Chapman.
174—Bliss vs. Whitney.
175—Palmer vs. Dixon.
176—Sturgis vs. Mayor, &c.
177—Moody vs. Buckmaster.
178—Morse vs. U. S. Leather Manufacturing Co.
179—Matter of Application of Sands for removal of Depew.
180—Wright vs. Billings.
181—Pomeroy vs. Morse.
182—Bert vs. Matheson.
183—Schlesinger vs. Brown.
184—Bracker vs. Le Gay.
185—Dulancy vs. Dulancy.
186—Scott vs. House.
187—Lyon vs. Ezekiel.
188—Mason vs. Coffin.
189—Coffin vs. Ellis.
190—Coffin vs. Ellis.
191—Gray vs. Gray.
192—Mather vs. Mather.
193—Bennas vs. Merrell.
194—Barnett vs. Morris.
195—Dickinson vs. Hunter.
196—Richardson vs. Richardson.
197—Peters vs. Dunbar.
198—Dale vs. Winston.
199—Wright vs. Same.
200—Smith vs. Janeway.
201—Corwin vs. Roberts.
202—Suydam vs. Suydam.
203—Perkins vs. Sturges.
204—Stewart vs. Fisk, Jr.
205—Brett vs. Roe.

Nos.
134—Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad Co. vs. McHenry.
135—Pouliatre vs. Cummings
136—Same vs. Same.
137—McCormack vs. Lange.
138—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.
206—Mackentire vs. Mackentire.
207—Jones vs. Muscott.
208—Westerfield vs. Westerfield.
209—Iselin vs. Elias.
210—Hess vs. Robert.
211—Smyth vs. Elias.
212—Russell vs. Miner.
213—Matter of petition of Nichols.
214—Murphy vs. Murphy.
215—Wicks vs. Frank.
216—Manning vs. Solis.
217—Wedel vs. Cann.
218—Russell vs. Russell.
219—Same vs. Same.
220—Malcolm vs. Garvey.
221—Hartshorne vs. Taylor.
222—Matter of petition of election of the Lathrop Sewing-Machine Co.
223—McMullin vs. Monahan.
224—Monahan vs. Brennan.
225—Hirschfield vs. Hirschfield.
226—Tweed vs. Miller.
227—Same vs. Same.
228—Cassidy vs. Howarth.
229—Marcou vs. Davis.
230—Patteson vs. Young.
231—Nassau Bank vs. Reed.
232—Same vs. Blackman.
233—Same vs. Pentland.
234—Same vs. Bowen.
235—Same vs. White.
236—Nutz vs. Farron.
237—Same vs. Fortune.
238—Lawden vs. Lawden.
239—Jones vs. Bartlett.
240—Pond vs. Cox.
241—Stenbing vs. Bond.
242—Brumley vs. Mathews.
243—Connett vs. Williams.
244—Westervelt vs. Westervelt.
245—Eneas vs. Blake.
246—Wood vs. McMillan.
247—Murphy vs. Murphy.
248—Shiels vs. Hardisty.
249—Matter of Tontine Fire Ins. Co. of New-York.
250—Brush vs. Brush.
251—Brett vs. Pelot.
252—Iselin vs. Elias.
253—Smythe vs. Same.
254—Manvel vs. Holdridge.
255—Birdseye vs. Eagle Oil Association.
256—Greenwich Savings B'k vs. Church.
257—Rock vs. Churchill.
258—Tiroll vs. Verbuven.
259—Rothschild vs. Marcus.
260—Keys vs. Stratton.
261—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
262—Murlock vs. Lauber.
263—Giles vs. Bailey.
264—Bailey vs. Giles.
265—N. Y. Nat'l Ex. Bank vs. Bailey.
266—Patrullo vs. Bidwell.
267—Hart vs. Same.
268—Doremus vs. Same.
269—French vs. Bidwell.
270—Clarke vs. Same.
271—Munsell vs. Same.
272—Muller vs. Muller.
273—Morgan vs. Morgan.

DAY CALENDAR OF THE CHAMBERS.

Nos.
23—Coffin vs. Ellis.
41—Gilbert vs. Armstrong.
42—First National Bank of N'hampton vs. Jonas.
61—Prince vs. Bass.

Nos.
62—Cunningham vs. Brookfield.
63—Rue vs. Greives.
64—Finch vs. Hughes.
93—Hackettstown National Bank vs. Rea.

The call commences at No. 99—Doherty vs. Dearie.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held in the New Marble Building.

Demurrers.

Nos.
1 to 5—Reserved generally.
6—Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank vs. Gerner.
7—Gilman vs. McClellan.
8—Tappen vs. Powers.
9—Martine vs. Townshend.
10—Same vs. McKee.
11—Pike vs. Orcutt.
12—Barnes vs. Sibell.
13—Patterson vs. Baker.
14—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
15—Branch vs. Roberts.
16—Same vs. Same.
17—Winter vs. Baker.
18—Same vs. Same.
19—Hedges vs. Dalton.
20—Ferris vs. Farley.
21—Hogg vs. McKeon.
22—Sturgis vs. Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
23—Stewart vs. Drew.
24—Jansen vs. Ward.
25—Mott vs. Carpenter.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—No trial term this month.

Part II.—Adjourned till Monday, 10th inst.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned till Monday, 10th inst.

Part II—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
3084—Long vs. Halle.
3238—Ranch vs. Lyons.
3242—Benly vs. Shoemaker.
3138—Orth vs. Sutton.
1706—Reis vs. Boihen.
3016—Hyams vs. Seligman.
3128—Haack vs. Fearing.
2078—The Security Ins. Co. vs. N. Y. Steam Nav. Co.

Nos.
1964—Goodridge vs. National Fire Ins. Co.
3168—Gerleib vs. Egert.
3166—Bucharach vs. Soper.
2512—Child vs. Woodward.
3044—Marks vs. Koenig.
3212—O'Donnell vs. Gray.
3236—Lyon vs. Sherman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

Nos.
1—Bund vs. Clark.
10—Morton vs. The Hudson River Railroad Co.
11—Dickey vs. Reilly.
4—Butler vs. Tracy.
20—Monell vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
21—McDonald vs. Osborn.
22—Stetans vs. Mosta.
23—Raggis vs. Mosta.
24—Roe vs. McKenzie.

Nos.
25—Cobb vs. Briggs.
26—Sisson vs. Moekentere.
27—Taft vs. Bishop.
28— —— vs. ——
29—Monks vs. Whalen.
30—Bray vs. Pierson.
31—Lewers vs. Cummings.
32—Wynkoop vs. Levett.
33—Harnett vs. Gilsey.
34—Kaufman vs. Kohn.
35—Green vs. Gregeman.

BUSINESS OF THE COURTS—DELINQUENT JURORS.

The business in nearly all the Courts in which jurors are required to attend was very much at a stand-still yesterday. One hundred good and lawful men were summoned to attend at each of five Courts, as follows: two Circuits, two trial terms of the Superior Court and one of the Common Pleas. In Circuit, Part I., held by Judge Miller, 31 were returned by the Sheriff as not having been found, leaving 69 supposed to have been regularly served. Of this latter number 14 answered to their names, 5 were excused for cause, and 9 of the 100 were sworn in. Hence no cause could be tried there yesterday, and the Court was under the necessity of ordering a new panel. Three of these nine assured the Court that this morning they would come armed with certificates from their respective family physicians, to show that they were wholly unable, by reason of bodily infirmities, to perform jury duty. In that event there will be left only six of the 100.

In the Circuit Part II, held by Judge Charles Daniels, from the Buffalo District, the condition of things was worse still. Twenty-four were returned "not found," three or four excused, and two only were sworn in as jurors. The delinquents in this Court, as in Part I, were fined each $25 for non-attendance yesterday. The Court will repeat these $25 fines on each one, day by day, unless they appear and render some valid, legal excuse for their contempt of Court in disobeying its orders.

In the Superior Court Part I, held by Judge McCunn, they had six or seven out of the hundred—not enough to try a case. The Court ordered a new panel to be returned on Monday, the 10th inst., fined the delinquents and adjourned to that time. Judge Jones, who holds Part II, had about seventeen good men, and hence he was able to go on with business.

In Judge Brady's Court, Part II, of the Common Pleas, two jurors were obtained out of the one hundred summoned. Only about nine of the whole having appeared and answered. Of course the absentees were fined, but it is difficult to say what the result will be. Judge Brady ordered a new panel and adjourned to Monday next. There is a general feeling among the Judges, members of the bar and others, who frequent the Courts, that there is something radically wrong about the mode of getting jurors, and this feeling is growing stronger from one term to another. Only the last month one of our prominent Judges declared in open Court that this condition of things was a disgrace to the City, and ought not longer to exist, and assigned as one reason that it was virtually "blocking the wheels of justice." Another Judge, sitting in the Supreme Court at the May Term, after having exhausted two panels of 100 each in ten days, and finding the Court could do nothing for want of jurors, said that he wanted the official whose duty it is to furnish jurors to understand that he was not to summon "all the blind, lame and halt in New-York" for jury duty. Not two months ago another leading member of the Bench declared in open Court that the intention seemed to be to furnish for jury duty none but those who could not understand the English language, and those to whom the loss of a day's work would be equivalent to taking the bread out of the mouths of their wives and children.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

STATE EXCISE LAWS—THE MASSACHUSETTS CASES.

Wm. C. Perveor, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—In error to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Mr. Chief-Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court.

This cause is brought before us by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, under the 25th section of the Judiciary Act. Perveor, the plaintiff in error, was indicted in the State Court for keeping and maintaining without license, a tenement for the illegal sale and illegal keeping of intoxicating liquors. In bar of this indictment he pleaded specially three matters of defence:

1. That he had a license from the United States under the Internal Revenue acts of Congress to do all the acts for which he was indicted.

2. That he had paid a tax or duty on the intoxicating liquors, for keeping and selling which the indictment was found, in the same packages, and in the same form and quantity in which he sold the same.

3. That the fine and punishment imposed and inflicted by the law of Massachusetts for the acts charged in the indictment were cruel, excessive and unusual, and that the State law was, therefore, in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

This plea was overruled, and Pervear declining to plead further, a plea of not guilty was entered for him. He was then put on trial, and the Court instructed the jury that the plea was no defence to the indictment, to which exception was taken. A verdict of guilty was thereupon found, and Perveor was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and to be confined at hard labor in the House of Correction for three months.

The writ of error brings this sentence under review, and the general question is, did the State Court err in instructing the jury that the plea was no defence to the indictment?

We have already decided at this term that the first proposition of the plea is no bar to an indictment under a State law taxing or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. The second proposition of the plea is nothing more than a different form of the first; both are identical in substance.

The case of Brown *vs.* Maryland was referred to in argument as an authority for the general proposition that the sale of goods, in the same packages on which a duty had been paid to the United States, cannot be prohibited by State legislation. But this case does not sustain the proposition in support of which it is cited. The discussion in Brown *vs.* Maryland related wholly to imports under national legislation concerning commerce with foreign nations. A law of Maryland required importers of foreign goods to take out and pay for a State license for the sale of such goods in that State; and, under this law the members of a Baltimore firm were indicted for having sold certain goods in packages as imported, without having taken out the required license. The defence was that the duty on the goods, imposed by the act of Congress, had been paid to the United States; that the license tax was, in effect, an additional import duty, which could not be constitutionally imposed by State law. This Court sustained the defence then set up. It held that, by the terms of the Constitution, the power to impose duties on imports was exclusive in Congress, and that the law of Maryland was in conflict with the act of Congress on the same subject, and was therefore void.

But the defence set up in the case before us is a very different one. It is not founded on any exclusive power of Congress, nor any act of Congress in conflict with State law. It is founded on the general power to levy and collect taxes, admitted on all hands to be concurrent only with the same general power in the State Governments, and upon an act of Congress imposing a tax in the form of duty on licenses, but expressly declaring that the imposing of such a tax shall not be taken to abridge the power of the State to tax or prohibit the licensed business.

The defence rests, then, in this part, on the simple proposition that a law of a State taxing or prohibiting business already taxed by Congress, is unconstitutional, and that proposition is identical in substance and effect with the first proposition of the plea, and has been held in the license tax cases (4 Wall) to be no bar to the indictment.

The circumstance that the State prohibition applies to merchandise in original packages is wholly immaterial. Even in the case of importation that circumstance is only available to the importer. Merchandise, in original packages, once sold by the importer, is taxable as other property. But in the case before us there was no importation. So far as appears, the liquors were home-made, or if not, were in second hands; and the sale of such liquors within a State is subject exclusively to State control. (License cases, 5 Howard, 504.) The third proposition of the plea is that fines and penalties imposed and inflicted by the State law for offences charged in the indictment are excessive, cruel and unusual. Of this proposition it is enough to say that the article of the Constitution relied on in support of it does not apply to State, but to national legislation. Barron vs. Baltimore, 7 Peters, 243.) But if this were otherwise, the defence could not avail the plaintiff in error. The offence charged was the keeping and maintaining, without license, a tenement for the illegal sale and illegal keeping of intoxicating liquors. The plea does not set out the statute imposing fines and penalties for the offence. But it appears from the record that the fine and punishment in the case before us was $50 and imprisonment at hard labor in the House of Correction for three months. We perceive nothing excessive or cruel or unusual in this. The object of the law was to protect the community against the manifold evils of intemperance. The mode adopted of prohibiting, under penalties, the sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, without license, is the usual mode adopted in many, perhaps all of the States. It is wholly within the discretion of State Legislatures. We see nothing in the records, nor has anything been read to us from the statutes of the State which warrants us in saying that the laws of Massachusetts having application to this case, are in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth must be affirmed.

The same order will be made in the following cases presenting substantially the same facts and governed by the same principles:

No. 378. Leonard Lynde *vs.* The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
No. 422. Thomas Solmon *vs.* Same.
No. 423. Rufus Coss *vs.* Same.
No. 424. Samuel Armstrong *vs.* Same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

FOREIGN COMMISSION—POWERS OF COURT.

In the matter of the Petition of the Spanish Consul.—The petitioner, the Spanish Consul, having received a Commission from the Judge of the District Court of Santiago, in Cuba, to take the testimony of witnesses to be used there in a certain prosecution for swindling, applied to the United States District Judge for a summons to compel the witnesses to appear and testify.

Held by the Court—That the Court has no power to issue the summons asked for. The only provisions made by Congress on the subject of enforcing the giving of testimony in judicial proceedings pending in a foreign country, are found in the act of March 2, 1855, (10 U. S. Stat., p. 62,) and in the act of March 3, 1863, (12 ed. 760.)

That neither of these acts apply to the present case.

For the application, Mr. Conduit.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

A WHISKY CASE.

Two men, named THOS. R. GORDAN and THOS. B. FITCH, were arrested and taken before Commissioner STILLWELL on the charge of stealthily removing forty-three unbranded barrels of whisky from their distillery at No. 180 Duane-street to the cellar of No. 175 same street, the premises last referred to not being, as required by law, a bonded warehouse.

The accused waived an examination and were committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail each.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—SECOND DISTRICT.

Before Judges Lott, Gilbert and Barnard.

WIFE POISONING.

The People, &c., vs. Calvin M. Northrop.—The appeal in this cause was argued at the May Term of this Court, before Justices LOTT, GILBERT and BARNARD, at Poughkeepsie.

On the 31st day of May the conviction was unanimously affirmed.

Opinions by Justices GILBERT and BARNARD. The points involved were whether Justice Schrugham had the power to adjourn the Oyer and Terminer from White Plains to Bedford (a half shire town,) and also whether the wife could be a witness against the husband.

As to the adjournment, the Court holds that the laws of 1813 and Code, sections 22 to 24 inclusive, conferred the power.

As to the second point, the case of The People *vs.* Carpenter (9 Barbour) settled that question in this State.

For the People, John S. Bates, District-Attorney, and Chauncey Shaffer.

For prisoner, Robert Cochrane and Ex-Attorney-General Chatfield.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JUNE 3.

Before Judge Jones.

SUIT TO RECOVER FURNITURE.

N. Mendal Shafer vs. James W. Guest—This action was brought to recover $271, the value of articles of furniture, alleged to be wrongfully detained by defendant from the plaintiff. Plaintiff alleges that he purchased the furniture of Miss Henrietta F. Merry, *alias* Henrietta F. Osborn, an actress at Wood's Theatre, and that on sending for the same, the defendant refused to deliver it up.

The defence was that the furniture was placed in plaintiff's house by George Wood, who desired to provide a house for Miss Merry, *alias* Miss Osborn, and who made a contract with defendant to board Miss Osborn and her sister for one year from the 1st of May, 1866; that defendant was to have a lien on the furniture as security for the payment of the board, and that a sum is now due defendant for the board of Miss Osborn and her sister.

Defendant testified that Mr. Wood made the arrangement for Miss Osborn and her sister's board, and agreed to pay the rent of the house for a year and $16 per week for the board of the ladies; that he paid the rent up to the time the ladies left, which was in August, 1866, and has paid nothing since; that when the ladies left the room they locked it up and kept the plaintiff from its use for two weeks.

The Court directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff for the return of the property or its value—judgment to be suspended and case on exceptions argued at General Term.

A. H. Reavy for plaintiff; Lord and Bolton for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 3.

By Judge Sutherland.

Gurdon Bill *vs.* George E. Perine; motion granted on payment of $10 costs—judgment, execution and levy to stand as security; cause to be referred if plaintiff will consent. Importers' and Traders' Bank *vs.* A. Arnold; motion denied without costs. Augustine W. Daby *vs.* John Ericsson; motion denied without costs to either party. John M. Otter *vs.* The Brevoort Petroleum Company; motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing the motion. C. A. Darling et al. *vs.* Wm. Clark; motion denied without costs to either party. Eliza T. Giles *vs.* B. L. Solomon et al.; motion granted without costs to either party. Andrew Rheude *vs.* Julia Rheude; referred back for further proof. John F. Butterworth *vs.* Wm. M. Bliss et al.; motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing the motion. John E. Rathbun *vs* Chas. Leland et al.; extra allowance to plaintiff and to defendant Chas. Leland. Anne Flanley *vs.* Hugh Flanley; memorandum for counsel. H. F. Clark *vs.* Margaret Clark et al.; order granted for the payment of money. Alexander Hayes *vs.* Gustavus Peters et al.; memoranda for counsel.

By Judge Clerke.

Stephen Wray *vs.* Wm. C. Rhinelander et al.; findings settled and judgment accordingly.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 3.

By Judge Welles.

Osgood et al. *vs.* Amidon et al.; demurrers overruled and judgment ordered in favor of plaintiffs thereon, with leave to the demurring defendants to answer the complaint in twenty days, on payment of the costs of the demurrers. Camp *vs.* Norton; demurrer to first cause of action of the complaint overruled, and judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs of demurrer. The National Citizens' Bank *vs.* Benedict Barnard; demurrer overruled and judgment ordered in favor of plaintiff thereon, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs. Eagleton *vs.* Pratt; motion for new trial denied, and judgment ordered in favor of defendant upon the verdict, with costs to be adjusted. Cook *vs.* Haxley; judgment ordered in favor of plaintiff—that she recover of the costs of this action according to the findings by the Court of the facts and conclusions of law herewith filed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 3.

By Judge Jones.

Thompson *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; judgment for plaintiff. Smyter *vs.* Williams; motion directing Sheriff to deliver property granted. Alice Foster *vs.* John Foster; judgment of divorce granted. The People *vs.* Grassman; motion discharging attachment against defendant granted. Hills *vs.* Place; case settled, papers in Clerk's office.

By Judge Barbour.

Nichol *vs.* Ackley; motion granted. Brown *vs.* Richardson; motion granted. McCauley *vs.* Finke, et al.; motion granting commission issued. Hewitt *vs.* Chandler; motion denied with $5 costs. Toland *vs.* The National Steam Navigation Co.; motion for a new trial denied with costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The Grand Jury was yesterday impaneled, with Benjamin H. Day as foreman, and after receiving the usual charge from the Court, proceeded with their duties.

A very light calendar of cases were disposed of yesterday. One prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison, one to the Penitentiary, and one remanded for sentence.

A MURDER CASE.

James McCaffrey was arraigned for the murder of his wife Annie, whom he is charged with having killed on the night of the 14th ult., at their apartments, No. 250 Tenth-avenue. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and in answer to the Judge said that he had no counsel, and no money with which to employ them. The Court thereupon assigned Messrs. W. F. Kintzing and C. A. L. Goldey, to care for the interests of the accused. The trial will come off at an early day during the present term.

SENTENCED TO THE STATE PRISON.

John Riley was placed upon trial for stealing a valise from the ladies' cabin of the steamer *Thomas P. Way*, on the 24th ult. The property belonged to Miss Annie Nooley of No. 267 West Eighteenth-street, and was stolen during her temporary absence from the saloon. Upon stepping ashore, the prisoner was arrested with the evidence of his guilt in his possession.

SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Michael McCury, charged with having assaulted Amelia Harrington, of No. 9 Mulberry-street, on the night of the 15th of May last, stabbing her in the neck with a knife, inflicting severe but not dangerous wounds, plead guilty of assault and battery, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

REMANDED.

Henry Schwaldt plead guilty of a charge of felonious assault. It appears that the prisoner stabbed a woman named Mary Beisch, of No. 175 Eldridge-street, on the 13th ult. Remanded for sentence. Mr. A. Oakey Hall appeared for the prosecution.

NOTE FROM A. F. BAYS, ESQ.

No. 23 WILLIAM-STREET,
New-York, June 3, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your very full report of the case, "The People ex rel. Bernard Duffy," published in the TIMES of Sunday, 2d inst., so many errors occur, reflecting somewhat upon me, professionally, and Mr. Duffy, personally, that I cannot refrain from asking the favor of a correction. Your report states that "an indictment was found by the Grand Jury on or about the 25th of January, and the case was from time to time put upon the day Calendar, and as often postponed by the *prisoner's* Counsel." * * * "Counsel for the prisoner did not like the idea of having the bail forfeited; he was sure that Duffy was laboring under some misapprehension about the time, &c." The Court would no longer indulge that kind of lackey, and when hard pressed, rather than submit to a forfeiture of bail, Counsel proposed to enter into a stipulation, whereby he consented for his client that the case be sent to the Special Sessions."

Now, so far from the foregoing being correct, since the finding of the indictment in January, I, with Mr. Duffy and his witnesses, have attended, upon notice from the District-Attorney, some four or five times at the Court of General Sessions, and have always been ready and anxious to try the case, and on the 17th ult., the District-Attorney again not being ready, and thinking that the case would never be brought to trial, I moved the Court for the discharge of Mr. Duffy; the motion was denied, Judge RUSSEL stating that he could not entertain the motion until the last day of Term. On the 26th of May, I again appeared upon notice, and was ready to try the case, but, as your report correctly states, Mr. Duffy was not present, "by reason of some misapprehension about time, &c." Judge RUSSEL then suggested that the case be sent back to the Special Sessions for trial, and as I knew my client's bail was liable to be forfeited I simply stated I had no objection, knowing that Mr. Duffy's rights could not be prejudiced thereby. I did not appear at the Special Sessions, not having been notified, as I was informed I should be, or I should have raised the objection that that Court had no jurisdiction of the case after an indictment had been found and the prisoner arraigned for trial at the General Sessions, which objection would have probably been sustained; at least it was so held when raised on the return of the writ of *habeas corpus* before Mr. Justice Sutherland, and Mr. Duffy discharged. An insertion of the above corrections will oblige. Very respectfully yours,

AUGUSTUS F. BAYS, Counsel for B. Duffy.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 3, 1867.

$31,000 U. S. 6s. '81..C.	112	100 N. Y. Cen.	98⅛
40,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.		400 do	99¼
'62	106½	5 do	99¾
180,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C'62	105⅞	100 Erie R. ..b30	60½
103,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	105⅞	100 do ..b15	60½
18,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s R.		50 do	60¼
'64	106	200 do ..b10	60½
135,500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C'65	106⅝	100 do ..s10	60⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.		1100 do	60½
'65, New Issue..	108⅛	100 do ..b5	60½
27,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40..C.	99⅝	300 Erie Railroad...Pf	72
5,000 Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s		200 Hud. Riv. R.	102¾
Sec. Ser	105¾	700 do ...2d call	103
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s new	68	600 Harlem R.	100
15,000 do ......2d call	68	48 N. Y. & N. H. R.	116½
45,000 do	68½	200 Reading R.	104¼
2,000 Mo. 6s, issued to		10 do	103¾
Pacific R.	97¼	1000 do ....2d call	104¼
1,000 do	97⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R.	118½
20,000 O. & Miss. C.	25⅜	100 do	118¾
5,000 Erie 1st M.	101¼	100 Mich. S. & N. I. ..b10	69¼
5,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	90	800 do	69¼
22,000 do	90	400 do ....2d call	69¼
1,000 Mich. So. S.F.B.	97½	100 Clev. & Pitts.	75½
3,000 P.F.W. & C. 1st M	102½	200 do	75¾
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d.	95½	200 do ....2d call	75½
1,000 Morris & Es. 1st M.	94¾	10 Chic. & N. W.	35
500 do	95	740 do	35⅜
15 Fourth National	107¼	400 do	35¼
5 Shoe & L. Bank	110⅛	200 do ..b30	35¼
400 West. U. Tel.	43	200 do	35⅛
17 do	42¾	100 do ..s30	35⅛
400 Quick. Min.	25	100 do ....2d call	35¼
500 Boston W. P.	25¼	100 do ..s15	35⅛
100 Penn. Coal Co.	160½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	59⅛
5 Adams Ex.	64	1000 do	59¼
20 do	64½	100 do ..b30	59½
100 do ....2d call	64¼	100 do ....2d call	59¼
100 do	64	200 Cleve. & Tol. ..s10	113½
88 Wells Fargo Ex.	65	400 Chi. & R. I.	89⅛
20 Amer. Ex. Co.	68	100 do ..s10	89
4 do	67	200 do	89
200 Mer. U. Ex.	17	30 do	89¼
100 Pacific Mail	130	100 do ....2d call	89
390 do	130¼	5 Clev., Col. & C. R.	99
270 do	129½	200 Tol., W. & W.	42
200 do	130⅝	115 New-Jersey Cen. R.	118
10 do ....2d call	130½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	56½
100 P., Ft. W. & C.	96⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 5s. '74, R.	102	10 Pac. M. SS. Co.	131½
50,000 U. S. 6s. '81, R.	107⅞	150 do	131¾
3,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C.	112⅜	550 do	132
2,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C.		100 do	132½
'62, Small	109¾	200 do	132¾
18,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C '64	105⅞	100 do ..b30	132⅞
1,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s,		300 do	133
R., '65	106⅝	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	99⅛
31,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s.		200 do ..b30	99¼
R. '65 New Issue	104¼	100 do ..b4	99⅛
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.,		800 Erie Railroad	60⅝
'65, New Issue.	108⅛	300 Hud. Riv. R.	103
5,000 Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s.		400 Chic. & R. I. ..b10	89
Sec. Ser	105¾	500 do	89
1,000 Tenn. 6s. New	68½	300 M. S. & N. I.	69⅛
80,000 do	68½	500 Ill. Cen.	119¼
4,000 Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	95½	530 Chi. & N. W.	36
16,000 O. & M. Cer.	25⅝	1500 do	35⅞
8,000 Tol. & W. 1 M. Ex.	89¾	50 do	35¾
100 Canton Co.	43¾	200 do ..b10	36
100 do ..b30	43½	500 do	36
100 West. U. Tel.	43	500 P., F. W. & C.	97½
500 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59⅝	200 do	97⅛
500 do	59¾	500 do ..s30	97
100 Quick. Min. Co.	25½	200 do	97
100 Cleve. & Tol.	114	50 Chic. & Alt. R.	109
300 Tol., W. & W.	42½		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C. ..b30	25⅜	800 Erie R.	60⅜
100 Boston W. P.	25½	100 do ..s30	60¼
100 Pacific Mail	129⅜	300 do ..c	60⅜
400 do	130	200 do ..b30	60½
100 do ..s15	129⅞	260 Clev. & Pitts.	75½
200 do ..b3	131	200 do ..c	75⅜
70 Amer. Ex Co.	69	200 Chi., R. I. & P.	88¾
10 do	69½	50 do	88½
10 do	69½	200 do ..b10	88⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co.	25	1800 do	88⅞
300 N. Y. Cen.	99	100 do ..b30	89
100 do ..b10	99⅛	400 do ..c	88⅞
200 do ..c	99	100 Chic & N. W.	34⅞
100 do ..s10	99	200 do ..b10	35
100 Hud. R. R. ..b10	103	800 do ..b3	35
2200 M. S. & N. I.	68⅞	600 do	35
200 do ..b30	69	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf. ..b30	59⅛
500 do ..b3	69	1300 do	59
800 do ..c	68⅞	100 do ..s10	59
200 do ..b15	69		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Ct.	25⅜	2800 M. S. & N. I. R.	68⅞
10,000 do ..b30	25½	200 do ..s10	68¾
5,000 do ..c	25⅜	600 do ..b3	68⅞
100 Cumb. Coal	31⅛	400 do ..b30	69
300 do	30	800 do ..c	68⅞
200 U. S. Express Co.	72	200 do ..b10	69
100 Mar. Pf.	17½	200 Ill. Central R.	119½
200 Pacific Mail	131	100 do	119½
100 do ..b10	131⅛	200 do ..b10	119½
100 West. U. Tel.	42⅞	100 Cleve. & Tol.	113⅞
100 do ..c	42⅞	2500 do	114
30 American Ex.	68	300 Chic., R. I. & P.	88⅞
200 N. Y. Central ..b3	99⅛	200 do	88¾
100 do ..c	99	200 do ..c	88⅞
100 do ..b10	99⅛	100 do ..s15	88¾
2300 Erie R.	60⅛	100 do ..b10	88⅞
400 do	60¼	200 do ..s3	88¾
200 do ..b10	60¼	200 Chic. & N. W.	35⅜
200 do ..b3	60¼	100 do ..b10	35¼
200 do ..s10	60⅛	100 do ..c	35⅛
400 do ..c	60⅛	300 do ..b3	35⅛
100 Hudson R.	103	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59⅛
100 do ..b10	103	200 do ..b30	59⅛
1500 Reading R.	104⅛	500 do ..b3	59⅛
200 do ..s15	105⅛	200 do ..b10	59¼
200 do ..b3	104¼	100 P., F. W. & C.	97
200 do ..c	104¼		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C.	25⅝	100 Hud. Riv. R.	103¼
100 Canton Co.	43⅝	100 Tol., W. & W.	42¼
200 West. U. Tel. ..b30	43½	100 T., W. & W. Pf.	66¼
100 do	43½	200 M. S. & N. I. ..s3	68⅝
100 Boston W. P.	25⅝	1100 do	69
200 N. Y. Cen.	99⅝	100 do ..b10	69
100 do ..b15	99⅛	500 do ..b3	69
1800 Erie Railroad	60⅞	200 Cleve. & Pitts. ..b10	75¾
200 do ..b30	61	600 Chic. R. I. & P.	89⅛
400 do ..s3	60⅞	1300 do	89
200 do ..b10	61	200 Chi. & N. W.	35⅞
100 do ..s10	60⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ..s10	59¾
500 do ..b3	60⅞	600 do	59¾
1400 Reading R.	104⅜	600 do	59¾
200 do ..b30	104½	100 do ..s15	59⅞
200 do ..b3	104½	200 do	58⅞

MONDAY, June 3—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, June 1, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$3,300,291
Increase in Specie	533,393
Decrease in other Legal-Tenders	2,102,613
Decrease in Deposits	3,287,202
Increase in Circulation	49,786

	June 2, 1866.	June 1, 1867.	May 25, 1867.
National Cap'l.	$72,807,700	$73,457,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital	9,262,500	9,062,500	9,062,500
Total Capital	$82,070,200	$82,520,200	$82,520,200
Loans	250,959,022	252,791,514	256,091,805
Gold and Gold Notes	21,858,093	14,617,060	14,083,667
Other L. Tend'r	69,178,992	58,459,827	60,562,440
Deposits	198,127,289	190,386,143	193,673,345
Circulation	26,244,255	33,747,039	33,697,253
In Sub-Tres'y	85,202,321	123,583,732	132,281,220

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$796,453	Citizens'	$131,670
Merchants'	885,320	Market	559,339
Mechanics'	567,000	St. Nicholas	757,006
Union	482,763	Shoe & Leather	945,080
Phenix	289,835	Continental	570,041
Tradesmen's	791,423	Commonwealth	243,727
Mer. Exchange	451,748	Marine	353,000
Gallatin	493,690	Atlantic	99,695
Butchers & D.	256,739	Importers'	503,312
Mechanics' & T.	1[illegible],720	Park	993,590
Leather	258,532	M. Association	308,445
Seventh Ward	178,818	Grocers'	80,317
State	185,000	East River	283,500
Am. Exchange	985,490	Fourth	2,969,077
Commerce	5,949,015	Central	1,678,297
Broadway	900,000	Second	270,000
Ocean	794,314	Ninth	928,094
Mercantile	481,997	First	446,586
Pacific	141,328	Third	790,000
Republic	857,584	N. Y. Exchange	268,713
Chatham	131,199	Tenth	907,100
North America	332,562	Croton	180,000
Hanover	288,767	N. Currency	90,000
Irving	192,787	Bowery	225,000
Metropolitan	2,205,442		

Total—Forty-nine National Banks	$33,675,020
Total—Thirteen other National and Local Banks	72,019
Total in Clearing-House report, June 1	$33,747,039
On previous report, May 25	33,697,253
Increase in circulation	$49,786

The Bank return, as anticipated in our weekly review this morning, shows a liquidation of three millions each in Loans and Deposits, and the loss of two million Greenbacks, temporarily gained by the Treasury Office in the adjustment of sales of Gold and United States 5-20s. The Banks gain over half a million in gold. The week opens with a steady market for Money at 6@7 ₩ cent. to the Brokers, and a very steady Stock Exchange. The movement on the latter is both active, and, to all appearances, confident, and is the more remarkable, not to say encouraging, because of the full rates established for Money, and the readiness with which the Brokers undertake their orders for Stocks on speculation for the rise, while paying these rates to carry them. The Gold Room is also firm, and the *Bull* account is paying less interest to carry over their balances of cash Gold than last week. Money was borrowed on Gold to-day at from 4 to 6 ₩ cent. interest.

The Public Funds were active on the old 5-20s of 1862 at 109⅞@110 ₩ cent., and there was a demand for the 1865s, May and November, at 106⅝ ₩ cent. An active business is also going on in the way of Selling and Exchanging the Consolidated 5-20s and 7.30 ₩ cents by private contract. The State Bonds further advanced on Tennessees to 68½ for the new and 69¼ for the original bonds. The steamship lines were much excited, Pacific selling up to 132 ₩ cent., and Atlantic 105, both ex-dividend. The New-York Railways were firm and in demand, including New-York Central, Erie, Hudson and Harlem. The latter sold at par, including the July dividend. Reading shares steady. The Western roads active and nearly all higher than on Saturday. The largest business was in Northwest Common and Michigan Southern. Illinois Central was wanted at 118½@119 ₩ cent., but the offerings in this market (owing to the considerable portion of the Capital Stock owned abroad,) are quite limited.

In the afternoon there was increased strength in the Railway market on the Stock Exchange, and also in the steamship lines. Erie sold up to 60⅞@61; Hudson, 103; North West, common, 36⅛; Toledo, 114, and Illinois Central 119¼ ₩ cent. The Gold Room closed at 137 ₩ cent. Exchange on London 110@110⅛ ₩ cent. The demand for money was fairly active through the day at 6@7 ₩ cent., except on Gold which was carried over at from 4 to 6 ₩ cent. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅜	99⅝	Northwest	34⅝	36
U. S. 5-20s	109⅝	110	N. West Pref	58⅞	59⅝
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	88⅞	88⅝
N. Y. Central	98⅞	97	Fort Wayne	96½	97
Erie	59⅝	60⅞	Pacific Mail	129⅜	132¾
Hudson	102⅝	103	Quicksilver	25⅛	25
Reading	104⅞	104⅜	W. U. Telegraph	42⅞	43⅞
Mich. Southern	68⅞	68⅞	Mariposa Pref	17	17⅛
Illinois Central	118⅞	119⅞	Ohio Certificates	25⅛	25¼
Pittsburgh	75⅛	75⅛	American Gold	136⅝	137
Tennessee 6s	67½	69⅛	Bills on London	110	110

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., 1867	103½	Oregon W. L., of 1881	106½
6 ₩ cent., 1868	105	Oregon W. L., ½ yr, 1881	106
6 ₩ cent., cou., 1868	106	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1871	108 x
6 ₩ cent. reg'd. 1881	107½	5 ₩ cent. cou., 1871	111
500 & 1,000. 1881	112	End. coupons, 1871	111⅛
5-20 registered. 1862	106½	5 ₩ cent., reg'd, 1874	100
5-20 cou., small	109½	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1874	105
5-20 500 & 1,000	110	10-40 reg.	99⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, '64	105⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅜
5-20 registered, 1865	106⅜	7 3-10 1st series	106¼
5-20 500 & 1,000	106⅝	7 3-10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	104	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N.Y. 7 ₩ c., 1870	103½	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108½	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101⅜
N. Y. 7 ₩ c. B'y loan	108⅛	Ind. 5 ₩ c. War loan	92
N.Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1872	100⅜	Michigan 7 ₩ c., 1878	100
N.Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1873	100½	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. 1868	62
N.Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1874	100½	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., l. l'n.	83⅛
N.Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1875	100½	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., ex c.	68½
N.Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1877	100½	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	68
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1870	100	Tennessee 5 ₩ c., n. bds.	60
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1875	100	Virginia Coupon 6s	67
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881	102	Virginia 6s, ex c.	46
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72	101	North Carolina 6s	62
Kentucky 6s, large b'ds	101	North Carolina, n. bds.	48
Illinois Canal bds., 60	101	Missouri 6s	97
Ill. Canal bds., r., 1860	101	Missouri, H. & St. Jo. 1s	81⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1860	101½	Missouri. Pac. R. R. 1s.	97⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	California 7s	121
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	121	Pacific	160
Manhattan	135	Bank of the Repub.	115
Merchants'	118	Bank of North Am'a	107
Mechanics'	118	Irving	105½
America	140	Grocers'	110
Phenix	106	Nassau	105½
Merchants' Exch'ge	109	Shoe and Leather	110½
Seventh Ward	110	Commonwealth	108
State of New-York	108	Impt'rs. & Traders'	112
Commerce	117	Central National	110
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Fourth National	106½
Ocean	101½	Tenth National	104
American Exchange	113½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	94	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext.	89½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95¾	Tol. & W. 2d M.	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	102	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	105	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	95
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
Erie 7s. 3d mort, '83	97	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	69
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880	88	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888	86	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	88	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	103	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	105	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. conv., 1867	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	90	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	98	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₩ c.	96⅛	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	97
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	110	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	100½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chi. & A., Inc.	89½
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	80½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	85
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	93	Peninsula R. R. bonds	70
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d mort	77
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	82	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv.	76	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	104
Han. & St. Jo conv.	75	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	94½
Tol. & W. 1st M.	88		

The Railroad from Boston *viâ* Hartford to Fishkill, opposite Newburgh, on the Hudson, to connect with the Erie Railway to and from the West, is soon to be completed. The State of Massachusetts has loaned three millions of dollars to the enterprise, which is to be known as the Boston and Erie Road. The managers of the Erie Railway here, as well as the friends and promoters of the New-England Road, esteem this connection as most important to both parties especially as securing a large share of the cattle trade between the West and the markets of Hartford, Providence and Boston. This trade is, at present, over the New-York Central and the Western Road of Massachusetts.

The *Richmond Enquirer* has the followin remarks on the Public Debt of Virginia. It would seem that the old Commonwealth has provided 4 ₩ cent. interest on the entire debt, and looks to West Virginia to provide 2 ₩ cent. on the whole, or to assume one-third of the principal at 6 ₩ cent. The July half-yearly interest, 2 ₩ cent., is to be paid at Richmond:

"We publish this morning a synopsis of a letter from Auditor TAYLOR to the President of the First National Bank in this city, from which it will be seen that the Auditor believes that the arrangements for the payment of the interest on the State debt regularly and punctually are effectual. The Auditor states the public debt on the 17th of April, 1861, at $34,977,298 38, from which he deducts $11,285,718 54, that being the amount to be extinguished by the sale of the State's interest in the several railroad companies named for State bonds at par. He also deducts $2,000,000, the amount of the sinking fund which is invested in State bonds. These deductions leave the amount of the public debt, as shown by the Auditor, $21,691,579 84. The act of Assembly passed at the late session provides for the payment of interest on the debt at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Upon the reduced debt at this rate the interest will amount to $867,663 16. Adding to this the sum necessary for the operation of the State Government, (Legislature, salaries, &c.,) say $500,000, and the annual liabilities amount to $1,367,663 16. The Tax Bill makes an assessment of thirty cents on the hundred dollars value of property; and it is estimated that this, with the license taxes, will produce an annual revenue of over $2,000,000; from this deduct the annual liabilities, $1,367,663 16, and we have at least $632,336 84, as an annual surplus to form a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the entire debt. Provided that existing laws are not changed, and provided the State's interest in the several railroads named is disposed of as now directed by law. After the State debt is reduced to $21,691,579 84 in the manner now proposed, the Commonwealth will still hold in other railroads and in the James River and Kanawha Canal, interests whose par value is $16,677,581 85, beside large and valuable interests in other public properties. It should seem, therefore, that the conclusion of the Auditor is correct, and that there is indeed nothing now to be foreseen 'to induce the supposition that the interest on the public debt of the State will not be regularly and punctually paid. The payment of the July interest on that portion of the public debt payable in Europe will certainly be punctual, as it is understood that the Treasurer has already arranged to remit sterling within a few days for that purpose. It only remains for West Virginia to come forward and arrange for two per cent. of the interest of the public debt, and one-third of the principal—or such exact part as a settlement may indicate—to place the creditors of the Old Dominion in full enjoyment of all their rights.'"

The receiver of the Cataract City Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey, notifies holders of the notes of that Bank that all such notes must be presented for redemption to the Treasurer of the State of New-Jersey, at Trenton, on or before Nov. 30, 1867, and that holders and owners thereof who fail to present the same will be barred from all right to have the notes redeemed.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $995,513 60, of which $339,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $244,000; Payments, $809,484 19; Balance, $123,769,762 08.

A very neatly executed lithographic view of the Produce Exchange, presenting the Whitehall and Pearl-street fronts of the building to notice, has been published by Mr. EDMOND PARSLOE, No. 52 Broad-street. It makes an attractive picture, of interest to all parties doing business at the Produce Exchange. Mr. JAMES BOUTON, Clerk of the Exchange, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the print.

We find the following in a late San Francisco paper:

"A preliminary meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the corner of Front and Clay streets, by a number of grain and flour merchants, for the purpose of organizing a Corn Exchange, such as exists in the principal cities of the States and of Europe. Some twenty or thirty persons were in attendance. JOHN G. BRAY was elected Chairman, and A. C. TUTMAN, Secretary. On motion, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the grain merchants and millers of San Francisco, believing it important to establish a Corn Exchange in connection with the new Merchants' Exchange on California-street, now approaching completion, do hereby request HORACE DAVIS, W. T. MILLER and ELISHA STEVENS, as a committee on behalf of this meeting, to confer with the officers of the new Exchange, and ascertain if the necessary arrangement can be made to make the Corn Exchange a fixed fact, and report the result of their interview to a subsequent meeting, to be called by the Chairman for that purpose."

R. G. SNEATH, representing the Merchant's Exchange, was present, and made a few remarks, expressive of his gratification at the step which had been taken, and in assurance of the ready cooperation of the body he represented. The meeting, shortly after the passage of the resolution referred to above, adjourned, pending the action of the Committee."

Government received $2,592,333 from Customs, through the Port of San Francisco, from Jan. 1 to May 7.

The shipments of Bullion from San Francisco, from Jan. 1 to May 8, compare thus for two years:

	1866.	1867.
New-York	$776,505 77	$565,247 29
France	135,208 86	178,471 81
Panama	149,195 00	4,000 00
Punta Arenas	....	7,750 00
Total	$1,060,909 63	$755,469 10
Honolulu	1,000 00	....
Hong Kong	261,584 05	....
Total ten days	$1,323,493 71	$755,469 10
Previously	11,437,453 12	11,448,649 93
Total since Jan. 1	$12,761,946 83	$12,204,119 01

The total shipments of treasure from San Francisco for April, as compared with the corresponding shipments last year, were as follows:

	Gold Bars.	Silver Bars.	Coin.	Total.
1866	$2,059,230 67	$95,796 08	$366,645 37	$2,521,672 12
1867	1,017,999 74	259,458 40	336,337 23	1,613,795 37
Dec.	$1,041,230 93	....	$30,308 14	$907,876 75

The shipment of gold bars was 50 ₩ cent. less than the shipment for the same month last year, with an increase of silver shipments. These latter shipments, with the rise of silver in London and the firmness of sterling in New-York, have promoted exchange operations. The shipments of general produce were also large. The combined exports of merchandise and specie for the ten days in May were as follows:

	1866.	1867.
Merchandise past ten days	$440,027 19	$364,302 00
Previously	4,833,825 76	6,640,308 99
Total since Jan. 1	$5,273,852 95	$7,004,610 99
Treasure mercantile account	12,761,946 83	2,204,119 01
Add duties	2,683,759 23	2,592,332 54
Total exports	$20,719,559 01	$22,301,062 54

The *Alta California* of May 4 says:

"The Melbourne *Herald*, awakened by the high price and European demand for grain, to the importance of agriculture as a staple industry of the Colony of Victoria, is anxious to learn by what means California competed so largely in the wheat markets of the world, as she has done this year, with the wheat-growers of the Western States. The answer to this question will be interesting to a great many people outside of Australia. First, then, our soil and climate enable our farmers to raise two or three times as much wheat to the acre as can be produced in the Western States. It is not uncommon in the counties around the Bay of San Francisco to harvest forty, fifty, even seventy bushels of wheat to the acre, on fields from one hundred to five hundred acres in extent. Second, our wheat is of a far superior quality, commanding the highest price in any American or European market. Third, our farmers use the most improved machinery in planting, harvesting and threshing out their crops; whereby the labor of one man is equal to that of five or six under the old system of farming, which we presume is still adhered to in the Colony of Victoria. We have machinery for sowing, cutting, threshing and sacking. One of our farmers has invented a fork which is used to feed the threshing-machine, by which three men do the work of from fifteen to twenty. This labor-saving machinery, together with the enormous yield of wheat to the acre, enables our farmers to produce that staple at less than half the rates which would have been remunerative a few years ago. The present price of wheat is about $1 32 in gold, per bushel, laid down at San Francisco; but we have no doubt much money could be made by the farmer at a third less, in average seasons. This year the greatest want has been sufficient shipping to carry away the surplus crop to foreign markets. Hereafter we shall not be troubled on that account, as the shippers and dealers of the Eastern States and Europe now understand that we have a large trade upon which they can rely. With a lively competition in shipping, San Francisco, by way of Cape Horn, can always reach the markets of Europe with her grain a little cheaper than Chicago, so that our farmers will have the advantage of those of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, in price and double or treble the advantage in production to the area planted.

Stimulated by the splendid market offered this year, the farmers of Victoria and South Australia are making an energetic movement toward far more extensive operations in grain-growing than they have hitherto attempted. Only a few days ago it was the custom of Australia to rely upon Chile and California for all or nearly all her breadstuffs. This year there was a considerable surplus in South Australia. A number of ships were freighted with wheat from Adelaide to Liverpool, at remunerative prices, and it is now considered an established fact that Australia is not only self-sustaining in the line of breadstuffs, but that she can, by and by, become a large contributor to the markets of Europe, from which, by way of Cape Horn, she is no further off than California, and by way of the Isthmus of Suez (when the canal shall be completed), much nearer. These considerations have created quite a rage for land in that country, but especially in the colony of Victoria, of which Melbourne is the capital. A new land bill has been proposed, whereby actual settlers can locate tracts of eighty acres each, and it is hoped the amount may be raised to 640 acres—the American "section." The movement is supported in the Ministry, and is earnestly pressed by the great body of the industrial classes, who cannot see why a British colony, as large as all the U. S., abounding in good land, should not afford a chance to settlers and small farmers somewhat approximating that which in extended by the land laws of the United States, which have been found to work so well for all classes, and every interest, social, political and commercial. The struggle for reformation of the land laws now going on in Victoria may be characterized as a revolution; for such it will prove if the settlers gain their point. Not till then will Australia become a steady, reliable agricultural country. Even then a very strong infusion of Yankee ingenuity, enterprise and inventive skill will be required before she can cope with California as a grain producer.

The San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, May 1, noticing the wheat trade of that port, says:

"Our receipts of wheat are evidently on the wane, notwithstanding the supplies that are turning up from sources least expected. For the week ending last evening, 70,449 sacks came to hand, against 28,180 sacks for the corresponding week last year. Since Jan. 1 we have received 1,606,359 sacks, against 617,147 sacks for the same time in 1866, showing an increase this year of 989,212 sacks. The exports for the week have been confined to three cargoes to the Atlantic ports, aggregating 94,943 sacks, valued at $199,945, against 5,969 sacks for the corresponding week last year. Our shipments of flour for the week foot up 12,966 barrels, making for the month of April a little over 71,000 barrels, principally to New-York. since Jan. 1 we have shipped 1,673,837 sacks of wheat, valued at $3,200,256, against 451,853 sacks for the same time in 1866, an increase this year of 1,221,984 sacks. Our receipts of California flour and wheat for the month of April compare as follows with the same month last year:

	1867.	1866.
Flour, qr. sks	187,352	41,148
Wheat, 100 lb. sks	411,584	113,179

Reckoned as wheat, our receipts for the past month aggregate 552,098 sacks, against 144,040 sacks for April, 1866, showing an increase this year of about 283 ₩ cent. The ratio of increase is much larger in the flour than in the wheat receipts, showing an augmented manufacturing capacity in the interior as compared with last year. Our exports of wheat for the past month have been 469,410 sacks, valued at $934,890, and of flour, 71,091 barrels, valued at $429,030, or combined, equal to 682,683 sacks of wheat, valued at $1,363,920. These figures, we believe, have never been reached before in any single month in the history of California.

Below will be found a list of the vessels which have cleared from this port with Wheat to our principal markets during the past month:

TO EUROPE.

Cleared.	Vessels.	Destination.	100-lb. Sacks.	Value.
April 2	Cordillera	Liverpool	25,515	$46,291
April 6	Sacramento	Liverpool	36,017	70,233
April 8	Chieftain	Liverpool	38,569	74,671
April 9	Alice Ball	Liverpool	30,787	53,876
April 15	R. S. Ely	Liverpool	36,760	76,336
April 17	Louis Kniffler	Cork	11,262	22,707
April 17	R. Robinson	Liverpool	38,519	79,564
April 19	British Consul	Liverpool	35,338	70,000
April 22	Charles Luling	Liverpool	34,459	71,000
Totals			287,246	$564,678

TO ATLANTIC PORTS.

April 5	Fleetwing	New-York	19,261	$36,596
April 12	Audubon	New-York	13,692	26,702
April 18	Aurora	New-York	39,669	79,338
April 24	Orpheus	Ham'n Roads	29,272	58,544
April 29	Autocrat	Philadelphia	32,349	64,214
April 30	St. Charles	New-York	33,322	77,187
Totals			167,565	$342,581

TO CHINA.

April 3	Jeanie	Hong Kong	1,286	$2,058
April 3	Colorado	Hong Kong	5,101	8,839
April 9	Brewster	Yokohama	473	980
April 19	Malabar	Hong Kong	7,366	15,010
April 23	Ethan Allen	Hong Kong	310	650
Totals			14,536	$27,537

RECAPITULATION.

	100-lb. sks.	Value.
To Europe	287,246	$564,678
To Atlantic Ports	167,565	342,581
To China	14,536	27,537
Totals	469,347	$934,796
Add Other Ports	63	94
Totals for April	469,410	$934,890

The shipments of Flour during the past month were as follows:

	Bbls.	Value.
New-York	44,500½	$279,568
China	11,675	65,056
Japan	650	4,270
Rio de Janeiro	8,862	48,232
Manila	3,000	18,000
Other ports	2,403½	13,904
Totals	71,091	$429,030

The largest monthly shipment of Flour of which we have any record occurred in March, when 44,885 bbls. were shipped. Over 60 ₩ cent. of the amount shipped last month was on New-York account, principally by the Isthmus route. The shipments by that route since the commencement in November last up to April 1 aggregate 68,702¼ bbls. Following are the shipments for the past month:

Date.	Steamer.	Bbls.
April 10	Montana	8,560
April 18	Sacramento	9,833½
April 27	America (opposition)	1,550
April 30	Constitution	11,205¾
Total		31,149¾
Previously		68,702¼
Total to New-York per steamers		99,851¼

Here we have, in round numbers, 100,000 bbls. of flour shipped to New-York inside of six months by a route never before tried, and which was thought entirely impracticable when first suggested. The opening of this route has secured for us an important and seemingly permanent market; has relieved us of a large amount of surplus flour and wheat at remunerative rates, thereby improving our own market, and added 7,000 or 8,000 tons of registered tonnage for other purposes, thus increasing our wheat shipments. Our receipts of California flour and wheat since July 1, 1866, to April 30 1867, compare as follows with the same time in the previous harvest year:

	1866-7.	1865-6.
Flour, qr. sks	926,444	529,685
Wheat, 100-lb sks	4,546,228	1,863,408

Reckoned as 100-lb. sacks of wheat, these figures are equal to 5,241,061 sacks this year, against 2,260,671 sacks last year. In the meantime we have received in flour and wheat from Oregon equal to 146,930 sacks of wheat. Our exports for the same periods were as follows:

	1866-7.	1865-6.
Flour, bbls	364,324	201,915½
Wheat, 100-lb. sks	3,295,863	860,924

Equal in wheat to 4,388,835 100-lb. sacks this year, against 1,466,669 100-lb. sacks last year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1867.
The Washington correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES is in error in reporting the indebtedness of the First National Bank, New-Orleans, to this Bank to be $275,000. That Bank owes us less than $40,000, for which we are abundantly and entirely secured.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A LARGE ACquaintance among bankers, importers and shippers, desires to join a member of the Gold Room, to carry on the gold and exchange brokerage. Address, in confidence, Box No. 3,753 Post-office.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 3, 1867.

The receipts for the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 15 bbls. Ashes, 6,067 bbls. and 18,312 bags Flour, 300 bags Corn Meal, 23,239 bushels Wheat, 48,162 bushels Corn, 21,512 bushels Oats, 11 bbls. Pork, 120 pkgs. Cut Meats, 377 pkgs. Lard, 28 bbls. Beef, and 560 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet but steady, at $8 75 for Pots and $13 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—In demand and firm in price, including Java at 24¾c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17¾c.@18¼c.; Rio, 15c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for at uniform prices. Middling grades closed at 27¼c.@29½c. ₩ lb., on receipts of 913 bales, against sales and resales of 1,700 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	8,349
Receipts preceding week	8,058
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	330,516
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	568,064
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	2,425
Exports since Jan. 1	262,784
Exports since Sept. 1	386,377
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	103,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,739,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,327,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	295,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—An unusually light business has been transacted in State and Western Flour to-day, at a further reduction of 20c.@30c. ₩ bbl. Most of the merchants in attendance at the Produce Exchange to-day gave their attention to exciting canvass for the several tickets presented to the qualified voters at the annual election of officers held to-day. The leading inquiries were: "Have you voted? Why don't you vote now? What ticket are you going to vote? Why don't you vote for BROWN? for HARRIS? for GETTY?" Many of the candidates for position as managers were very industriously working for themselves. The scratching of names seemed a favorite pastime, and the scattering of tickets among voters or on the desks, tables, stairs, floors, windows, &c., was not a less popular manner of employment. In view of all this, regular business was generally neglected. Prices of most grades again declined 20c.@30c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last have been 3,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$10; common to good Extra State at $10 85@$11 55; good to choice do. do. at $11 55@$12 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 75@$12 75 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	9 00	@10 00
Extra State	10 65	@12 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 50	@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 75	@12 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 75	@14 75
Extra Genesee	12 50	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 00	@17 00

Southern Flour is depressed and declining; sales have been reported of only 240 bbls. at $11 50@$13 30 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 35@$16 50 for fair to very choice extra do. ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and heavy at $13 75@$15 75 for extra ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at from $7 90@$9 40 ₩ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey and City, $6 for Western, $5 80 for City, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 650 bbls. and sacks, at $13 @$14 75 ₩ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and nearly nominal in price. A small lot of White California was sold at about $2 29½ ₩ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered and has been in less request at declining prices. Old has been wholly neglected. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 27 for inferior to very handsome new Mixed Western, the latter for small lots, the bulk of the sales of sound having been at $1 23½@$1 25; $1 27 for Yellow Western; $1 07 for damaged do.; $1 20 for White Western, and $1 23 for Mixed Southern, ₩ bushel. Oats have been in more demand and firmer. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, and Michigan at 81c.@83c.; State at 87c.@88c., Pennsylvania at 86c.@87c. ₩ bushel; sales 53,000 bushels. Barley is in limited demand at former rates; Barley Malt continues dull but firm to-day. Rye is very quiet and heavy; sales 4,700 bushels, including Western at $1 70@$1 73 ₩ bushel.

The following is the total stock of grain in warehouse in this city June 3, 1867:

	Bushels.
Wheat	595,129
Corn	204,199
Oats	378,785
Rye	126,946
Malt	7,031
Barley	95,733
Peas	1,918

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request at $1 55@$1 65 for shipping, and $1 90@$2 10 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw, 90c.@$1 30 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive at previous prices, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₩ lb.

LATHS—Have been quiet at former quotations.

LIME—Has been steady, but in limited request.

MOLASSES—Continues in good request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; Cuba at 40c.@58c.; English Island, 55c.@60c. ₩ gallon. Stock, 9,031 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive at about previous figures, including Spirits Turpentine at 61c.@62½c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50; Resin at $3 95 @$8 50 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue in very moderate demand, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 80; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 37@$1 40 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet to-day at 16c.@16½c. for Crude; 22c.@26c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 40c.@41c. for Refined, free, ₩ gallon.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald*, June 1, says:

"From Jan. 1 to May 28 the shipments of Petroleum over the Oil Creek Railroad and over the Farmers' Railroad from Petroleum Centre reached 453,214 barrels. Of this number 187,727 barrels were shipped to New-York, and 137,958 barrels to Cleveland. During the same time about 50,000 barrels were shipped by way of the creek, and about 50,000 barrels more have been stored in iron tanks, making a total of shipments and storage of 553,214 barrels. As the amount at the wells is about the same as it was on Jan. 1, it leaves, after deducting 20,000 barrels of Pithole oil which have been shipped over the Oil Creek Railroad, 533,214 barrels as the production for the one hundred and fifteen days ending May 28, of Upper Cherry Run, and Oil Creek and its tributaries from Titusville to the Story Farm. This is an average daily production of this district of about 3,300 barrels."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unusually dull to-day, at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of only 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $23 20@$23 30 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 20 cash; $22 for one-year-old Mess, $19@$19 25 for Prime, $22@$22 25 for Prime Mess ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 8½c.@10c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@14c. for Hams, ₩ lb.; sales 220 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet but steady at 12½c. for Short Clear, 11¾c. for Long Clear, 11¾c. for short Rib, 11¾c. for long Rib, and 10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, ₩ lb. Lard is inactive and declining. Sales have been reported since our last of 525 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13¾c. Beef is quiet at $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 225 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive. Beef Hams continue dull at $40@$42 ₩ bbl.; sales, 185 bbls. Butter has been very quiet at 20c.@32c. for State, and 10c.@23c. for inferior to prime Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is dull at 8c.@17c. ₩ lb.

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	June 1, 1867.	May 1, 1867	June 1, 1866.
Clear	392	539	33
Mess	82,406	72,682	78,197
Thin Mess	882	1,148	1,072
Prime Mess	6,838	7,239	5,377
Flank	1	...	...
Prime	8,915	9,433	2,706
Rumps	1,665	783	228
Refuse Mess	613	828	413
Refuse Prime Mess	106	86	29
Refuse Prime	273	175	101
Other Refuse	72	250	483
Uninspected	585	13,427	2,646
Grand total, bbls	1[illegible]8,157	106,833	91,235

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	401	658	6,533
Repacked Chicago Mess	4,408	4,124	7,774
Railroad Beef	....	....	268
Refuse Mess	400	137	201
Refuse Prime	....	11	....
Other Refuse	114	72	....
Tcs. Prime Mess	....	1,205	2,697
Country Mess	759	397	1,712
Uninspected tcs	....	422	660
Uninspected bbls	....	1,744	169
Grand Total, tcs. and bbls.	3,675	8,186	19,713

SUGARS—Have favored buyers slightly, on a moderate trade; sales since our last 1,070 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10½c.@12½c.; 185 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@11¾c. Refined Sugars are in request at from 12¾c.@15½c., ₩ lb. Stock of Sugar, 57,494 hhds., 45,056 bags, and 34,848 boxes, against 71,040 hhds., 100,589 bags, and 878,861 boxes same time last year.

STEARINE—Sales 34,000 lbs. at 12¾c.@12⅞c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 72,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¼c.; also 47,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 320 bbls. in bond, at 35c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 560 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ₩ lb.; 23,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 3½d. ₩ bushel; and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. ₩ ton. For London, 100 bbls. Provisions at 2s. ₩ bbl.; 100 tons Oil Cake, at 13s. 6d.; and 100 tons Furs and Skins, at 17s. 6d. ₩ ton.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
READY MADE CLOTHING,
is now offered for sale
AT RETAIL.
REGARDLESS OF COST,
consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.
BUSINESS COATS.....$3 00 to $20
PANTS.....$2 00 to $10
VESTS.....$1 50 to $6
At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

LONDON TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.
Messrs. HAMILTON & KIMPTON give the best goods, in the latest Anglo-American fashion, at fair prices, and can give references to gentlemen in New-York, Boston, St. Louis, Concord, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Tennessee, Easton, Newport, Rhode Island, and other parts of the States.
NO. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTS CAN receive the highest cash prices for cast-off clothing, also carpets, by addressing, by post, H. ABRAHAM, No. 231 7th-av., near 25th-st.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

SALOON TABLES.
IRON-FRAME MARBLE-TOP
SALOON TABLES,
On hand and made to order, together with
ALL KINDS OF IRON FURNITURE.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

CLUB-HOUSE FURNITURE FOR SALE—Two black walnut tables, 17 feet long by 2 feet 6 inches wide, each covered in cloth, suitable for a broker's office or news-room, black walnut counter, drawers, drain and all the pipes, bronze gas-fixtures, &c. Also handsome Kavanaugh & Decker's four-pocket billiard table, made to order, used but very little. For particulars apply at J. W. HICKEY'S furniture-store, No. 833 Broadway. Entrance on 11th-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK McDERMOTT; occupation blacksmith; native of Ferlane, Kings County, Ireland; when last heard from was in St. Louis, Mo.; or of his cousins JAMES and JOHN CONROY. Any information will be thankfully received by addressing his brother, PETER McDERMOTT, No. 337 East 32d-st., New-York City. Cincinnati and Ohio papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company is prepared to deliver during the present season of navigation from five to six thousand tons of old rails.
Parties desirous of purchasing the whole or any part of these rails can obtain full particulars upon application to the undersigned.
Parties tendering will be required to state the price they will give, and the places at which they will take delivery.
Delivery to be made on the frontier, the purchasers paying duties.
C. T. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
MONTREAL, May 28, 1867.

TO BUTCHERS, FRUIT DEALERS, MEAT AND FRUIT PACKERS.—Allow us to ask your particular attention to our patent refrigerator and preserving rooms, now being extensively used in markets, hotels, &c.; meats, game, fish, fruits, vegetables, &c., retain their natural freshness for weeks through the hottest and most changeable weather. For license to use, address CHARLES WINSHIP, No. 10 York-square, New-Haven, Conn., Treasurer and General Agent of the American Refrigerator Company of New-York, and Schooley & Winship Refrigerator Company of New-Haven.

CREDITORS OF THE LATE FIRM OF PAYNE & BOUGHTON, builders, are hereby notified and requested to present their claims to the subscriber, at the office of Alex. Thain, Esq., Counselor at Law, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, on or before June 24, inst. JAMES R. SILLIMAN, Assignee.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye glasses for improving and preserving the sight. HUNTER, Optician, No. 1,132 Broadway, opposite St. James and near Fifth-av. Hotel.

FOR SALE—A SLOOP OF 50 TONS; DRAWS 4½ feet loaded. Apply to J. WINANT, Communipaw ferry, foot Liberty-st.

DRY GOODS

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
In the
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Much below cost of importation.
Choice styles of Grenadines by the yard; also, robes in select patterns,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD AND TAYLOR'S.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., &c., at retail.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
ORGANDIES BY THE YARD AND ROBE,
AT ONE-HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice,
AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND WINDOW SHADES.
Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock.
No. 369 Broadway.

A GREAT SACRIFICE
IN MOURNING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, in every quality.
6-4 DELAINES, $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
6-4 DELAINES, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
5-4 TAMISE CLOTH, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
BLACK ALPACAS, 4s. per yard, worth 6s.
BLACK ALPACAS, 5s. per yard, worth 7s.
BLACK ALPACAS, 6s. per yard, worth 8s.
4-4 PLAID LUSTRES, 40 cents per yard, worth 75c., and cheap at that.
4-4 BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES, 5s. per yard, worth 8s.
BLACK MOZAMBIQUES, 3s. per yard, worth 5s.
FINEST LAWNS and ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 3s. per yard, worth 6s.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, in the most beautiful styles, below cost.
SILKS, POPLINS and other materials for walking suits, VERY, VERY cheap. Wholesale buyers invited.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., (opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.)

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
WE WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 3,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Received by the last steamers.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
PLAIN DRESS GOODS, (choice colors,)
STRIPED AND BROCHE DRESS GOODS,
Together with
A LARGE LOT FROM AUCTION,
Purchased for about one-half the cost to import, and which we shall offer at 18c. per yard and upward.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Another large lot of plain and fancy Bonnet Ribbons, from auction, cheaper than last week, Bonnet Silks and Trimmings, Satins, Millinery and real Laces, very cheap.
NEW FLOWERS EVERY MORNING.
Dress Trimmings, Gimps, Galloons, new varieties, black and colored Silk Velvet Ribbons, cheapest in this City.
Silk Parasols, 62½c., 75c., $1, $1 25 and upward, daily from auction and manufacturers. Bargains!
Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts and Corsets.
Straw Tassels, Braids and Ornaments.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Just received one case of our best Kid Gloves, at $1 65. Every pair warranted.
Also, ladies' Kid Gloves, 44c., 56c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 the pair. Silk and Thread Gloves and Hosiery. PRICES DOWN. Embroideries, Linen Collars, Sets, &c., cheap! Ladies' Linen Hankerchiefs, 8c., 10c., 12c. and 15c., each bargains. EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Straw Goods. Prices down.
Hats and Bonnets, half last month's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
Examine our Straw Goods: Cheapest in the City.
No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.
We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call: it will pay you. EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway,
between Franklin and Leonard sts., will make
LARGE ADDITIONS to their RETAIL STOCK
On MONDAY, from the great peremptory AUCTION SALES of last week, consisting of
STAPLE AND FANCY SILKS,
and a great variety of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
at about
50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR
of cost of importation.

IT SOUNDS LIKE 1857.
STAND FROM UNDER,
for we must have some failures soon.
MOST MERCHANTS BADLY FRIGHTENED.
Their stores are full of old goods bought at war prices, and they see their customers, instead of buying their dear goods, all flocking to
FOSTER BROTHERS,
where they find the same goods at half the prices they charge.
AUCTION LOT FINE MUSLINS, 10c.
AUCTION YARD-WIDE MUSLINS,
EXCELLENT QUALITY, 12½c.
AUCTION FAST COLORED GINGHAMS, 10c.
AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 10c., fast colors.
AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c. and 62½c.
AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS, QUILTS, &c., at half price.
We wish it distinctly understood that the above goods will only be sold at these prices for
"CASH DOWN."
Credit customers must, in all cases, pay an advance of 10 per cent.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

BLACK LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
JUST RECEIVED,
ALSO,
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
In all the newest designs of the season, at greatly reduced prices. W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

"MACKENZIE'S" SILK SACKS.
The "QUEEN," at $20.
The "ISABELLA CATOLICO," at $25.
The "MARIE STUART," at $30.
No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st.,
One door from Broadway.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.
$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.
The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Rufflings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

EDWARD DOUCET, PARIS, FRANCE.
The only depot in Paris for the sale of the celebrated Cheillery Gloves is at DOUCET'S, shirt-maker to the Emperor, No. 21 Rue de la Paix.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, NO. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, bottom of the court-yard, on the left, first floor. Specialty for SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AT $1 to $5. Crape Bonnets and Straw Bonnets at $5 to $10. Bias satin straw bonnets and hats at $1 to $2.
L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

CARPETS.

CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
NEW GOODS.
SPRING SALES, 1867.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY.
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st., New-York.

COOPER INSTITUTE
CARPET-STORE.
THE PLACE TO BUY CARPETS CHEAP.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, — per yard.
THREE-PLY CARPETS, —.
INGRAIN CARPETINGS, all wool, $1 and $1 25 per yard.
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, 60c., 70c., 75c., 80c. and $1 per yard.
MATTINGS, 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard.
J. HYATT, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute.

EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1867.
"CARD."—MR. JAMES M. ROE, WHO WAS in my employ about one year since, has been representing himself as being engaged to transact business for me.

This is to inform all persons that he has no authority to act for me, and I therefore warn all not to trust him on my account. C. C. WILLARD,
Proprietor Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE, TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WORRELL SISTERS, THE ELVES; OR, THE STATUE BRIDE, and ALADIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT. Lucille Western in her role of Lady Isabel and Mme. Vine.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE LIMERICK BOY. Mr. Lingard as Aminadab Sleek.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE THREE GUARDSMEN and HARROLD HAWK. Mr. Studley as D'Atagnau, and Mrs. Jones as Anne of Austria.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MAZEPPA; Or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VENTRILOQUISM, SOMEBODY'S COAT, IMPERIAL BLACK JAPS, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OF THE JAPS, &c.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL. The following artists will assist: Mme. Parepa Rosa, Mme. Raymond Ritter, Mrs. Emeline Reed, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. E. J. Connolly, and the New-York Harmonic Society and Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. F. L. Ritter.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE,
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SOMETHING NEW THIS WEEK.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our Cable dates are to last evening. A party of Fenians, trying to land near Dungarvan, in Ireland, had been arrested and locked up.

Rumor has it that Count von Bismarck has asked and obtained leave to retire from office as soon as the Western German States ratify the new Federal Constitution.

The Austrians are going to fortify the City of Vienna.

GENERAL.

President Johnson and the party who are accompanying him on his trip to Raleigh left Richmond early yesterday morning. At Petersburgh a large number of people assembled to greet him, and the Mayor invited him to tarry on his return and accept the hospitality of the city. The President returned thanks for the invitation, but made no engagement. At Welden he was received by the State officers, the Mayor and Common Council and a large crowd. The Mayor made a speech of welcome, alluding to the fact that the President was a native of North Carolina. The President replied very briefly, saying that he did not design making any general remarks on this tour. A formal welcome was then extended to Secretary Seward and Postmaster-General Randall, to which Mr. Seward responded in a few words, as did also Mr. Randall. At Raleigh great preparations had been made for the reception of the Presidential party, and the streets were thronged with citizens. Gov. Worth, together with the municipal authorities, did the honors, welcoming the President in a hearty manner. In response to the Governor's introduction to the assemblage, the President reverted to the days when he was a penniless boy in Raleigh, and the pride it gave him to be received in the city of his birth with such a demonstration. Referring to political matters, he hoped all sectional strife would be laid aside, and that the entire people would devote themselves to repairing the breaches made by the war and to restoring the Union. The President was loudly applauded throughout his remarks, and at their close Secretary Seward and Mr. Randall were called for, and each spoke briefly. Major-Gen. Sickles was also called upon for a speech, and with some reluctance complied with the demand. The monument to the father of the President will be dedicated this morning, after which there will be a State dinner.

Gen. Pope has issued an order disapproving of the action of Col. Sheppard, Post Commander at Mobile, in suppressing the *National Republican*, a Radical newspaper published in Mobile. The order declares it to be the duty of the military authorities to secure freedom of speech, and directs that no soldier or officer interferes with any newspaper or public speaker on any pretext whatever. While the order denounces treasonable utterances as not being the legitimate exercise of the right of free speech, it prohibits any interference with such speakers, except in accordance with orders from headquarters of the division.

A riot is reported to have occurred at Oil City, Penn., on Sunday evening, among a number of the employes of the Farmers' Railroad. The citizens, in attempting to quell the disturbance, were severely handled. Dr. Arter, a prominent citizen, who was called to attend a wounded man, was set upon by the rioters and seriously injured. A number of others were injured. The fire-bells were rung, calling the citizens together, who ferreted out the ringleaders, and with difficulty the excited crowd was restrained from lynching them.

The municipal election in Washington yesterday resulted in the election of the Republican ticket by upwards of 1,500 majority. The negroes turned out early in strong force, and patiently waited their turns to deposit their ballots. They were thoroughly organized, and the many attempts to impose upon them proved laughable failures. Many of them received their tickets in their churches on the previous day, and at the polls refused to listen to any one whom they did not know. The election passed off in quietness, but one colored man and two white men having been arrested.

On Sunday a gang of ruffians endeavored to murder a conductor on the Erie Railroad by throwing him from one of the cars of the 2 o'clock P. M. train from Jersey City for Paterson, while going at the rate of 20 miles per hour. Fortunately the man was not seriously injured. The ruffians' reason for the cowardly act was that the conductor had remonstrated with them for insulting lady passengers. The would-be murderers all escaped.

The Republican delegates to the Constitutional Convention held a caucus at Albany last evening. William A. Wheeler, of Franklin, was chosen as the Republican candidate for President of the Convention, Luther Caldwell for Secretary, and Samuel F. Pierce for Sergeant-at-arms. Edward F. Underhill was chosen as the stenographer. The Democrats will hold their caucus this morning.

The Congressional Judiciary Committee adjourned yesterday to the 26th inst. The final vote on the question of impeaching the President stood four for and five against. A resolution of censure, however, has passed by a vote of seven to two, declaring that the President had been guilty "of acts which merit the condemnation of the people."

George Miller, a boy 17 years of age, who has been a captive among the Indians since 1865, having effected his escape, is reported to have arrived at Denver City. He was captured by some roving Blackfeet, but afterward was stolen from them by the Cheyennes. He reports that the Cheyennes held five white women in captivity.

The brig *Tangent*, of Boston, Capt. Chandler, was wrecked on the 26th ult., while on a voyage from Jacksonville, Fla., to this port. The vessel grounded on Diamond Shoal, off Hatteras Inlet, and proved a total loss. All on board at the time were saved.

LOCAL.

Wm. H. Horton was before Justice Hogan yesterday for examination on the charge of arson, committed at No. 50 Harrison-street on the 23d ult. Several witnesses were introduced who testified that cotton stored at No. 50 had been removed without permission or knowledge of the owners prior to the fire, and it is thus inferred that the motive for the alleged attempt lies in the absence of insured cotton from the premises set on fire. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the Grand Jury were impaneled, and after listening to the Recorder's charge, proceeded at once to work. Three cases were disposed of—one prisoner being sentenced to the State Prison, one to the Penitentiary, and one was remanded for sentence. Counsel were assigned to James McCaffney, the alleged wife murderer, whose trial will probably be carried on during the present week.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. A resolution in favor of numbering houses on the Philadelphia system was referred to the Committee on Streets. A resolution was adopted rescinding the action of the Common Council instructing the Comptroller to sell at public auction, in accordance with the provisions of the City charter, all the ferry franchises, wharves, piers and slips, the leases of which have expired, and all real estate belonging to the City which is at present unoccupied and yielding no revenue. The Board adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday concurred in the resolution rescinding the resolution authorizing the Comptroller to dispose of unproductive real estate belonging to the City; also in the ordinance creating market stock to the amount of $75,000.

There were 393 deaths in the City of New-York, including the hospitals and other public institutions, during the week ending June 1. This number is an increase of 32 as compared with the returns of the previous week, and 27 more than for the corresponding week of last year.

An interesting paper on "Hahnemann and Homeopathy" was read last evening by Dr. John C. Peters before the Medical Society of the County of New-York.

The work of repaving Broadway with Belgian pavement was commenced yesterday. The pavement is to be completed by the 1st of October next.

Yesterday was the usual day for the cattle market at the National Drove-yards, One Hundredth-street, where the books showed 2,459 beef cattle received for the weekly supply. A large proportion of the cattle consisted of smooth, thrifty bullocks, some three and some four years old, which would dress from 600 to 800 lbs. of net beef. During the former part of the day transactions were active. Sales were unusually quick at firm prices. A very few extras were sold at 20c. ℔ lb., net weight. Others went quickly at 19c. ℔ lb., net. Common to fair bullocks brought 17c.@17½c. ℔ lb., net. Very few were sold for less than 16c. ℔ lb. In the latter part of the day trade dragged heavily and prices declined rapidly, so that many drovers concurred in the expression that "the market is playing out fast." This reporter saw fair bullocks offered for 14c.@15c. ℔ lb. before the yards were cleared of the supply. There is little or no change in the sheep market. The quality of the arrivals varies from the best mutton sheep to the poorest store animals, utterly unfit for slaughter. The price ranges from 5c. to 8c. ℔ lb., live weight. A very few were reported as sold for 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Fat sheep and good lambs that are fit to slaughter sell well. The hog market is dull and sales are slow. There were 3,000 swine in the market yesterday, and about half sold. Prime corn-fed hogs were selling slowly at 6¾c.@6⅞c. ℔ lb., live weight. Dressed, the same quality, brought 8⅜c.@8⅝c. ℔ lb.

The Constitutional Convention.

The Convention which meets at Albany to-day, to commence the revision of the Constitution of the State, cannot appeal to public opinion for the guidance of its deliberations. Ordinarily, outside effort is expected to indicate the matters which challenge revision, and to suggest the changes most consonant to the convictions and purposes of the people. Popular discussion is the prelude to thought and debate in the Convention; the members indeed relying upon their own sagacity, wisdom and knowledge, but being influenced in their general course by the pressure of an active and intelligent opinion. In the present instance the Convention must dispense with these and similar accessories. Its gathering excites comparatively little interest. There was no excitement in regard to the election of its members, and there is none in regard to the commencement of its proceedings. A remarkable and almost culpable indifference prevails both as to the opportunity for change in the fundamental law and the specific changes which will probably be proposed. Our public men, as a body, have abstained from speeches on the subject, and the newspapers, absorbed in the more urgent topics of the Republic, have dealt but charily with the needs of the State. Thus, while the holding of the Convention has been decreed by the popular vote, the tenor of its work remains unsettled, and even its general objects are undetermined.

To some extent, perhaps, this popular apathy is favorable to the calmness and thoroughness which should mark the labors of the Convention. If its meeting evokes slight manifestations of interest, at any rate it is free from the irritation and entanglements of passion. The members are at liberty to exercise their judgments unbiassed, and to make the revision honest and effective. This, however, presupposes a large average of capacity, and at least a fair average of acquirements, with a greater freedom from partisanship than we are prepared to expect from a majority of the members. The preliminary arrangements will do much toward deciding whether the work of revision shall or shall not be partisan in its character. Upon the decision in this particular the usefulness and success of the work to be done in no small degree depends. For with few specific demands to direct them, and not a particle of popular enthusiasm to sustain them, the members can ill afford to expose their work to the chances of a strict party conflict. The aim should be to command the approval of the intelligence and moral principle of the State, and this can be accomplished only by securing the friendly efforts of the best minds of both parties. The Convention is not so strong in intellect or experience that it can safely dispense with the help of any portion of its available ability.

The Future of Treason.

The *Tribune* persists in maintaining that Jeff. Davis is not liable to trial for treason, and that none of those engaged in the late rebellion can be tried as traitors, and it bases this most extraordinary opinion on the ground that, after the rebellion became large enough to be called a *war*, those engaged in it could not be held to any other responsibility than that of public enemies under the laws of war.

Here is what the *Tribune* says:

> "Doubtless our Government might, in the infancy *of the rebellion*, have seized and tried the leading secessionists as traitors. But when the progress of events had created what Mr. Webster terms 'a state of open, public war,' and we had recognized the fact by exchanging prisoners, and even privateersmen, the case was bravely altered. '*There could now be no longer a question of proceeding against individuals as guilty of treason or rebellion.*' So says Mr. Webster; *and we do not believe an American jury could be fairly selected in any State to reverse his judgment.*"

Mr. Webster was speaking of a state of war that had arisen between England and the Colonies, before we had any other definition of treason than that given to it by the law of nations and the law of England. In this condition of the question Mr. Webster claimed that the battle of Bunker Hill raised the rebellion to the dignity of a war, and made it impossible to treat the individuals engaged in it as simply rebels or traitors. But it is to be noted that this claim on his part was never conceded by the English Government or by English Courts; nor is it at all certain that it would have received the sanction of the courts of other nations. If our rebellion had ended after the battle of Bunker Hill, does the *Tribune* believe that nobody would have been tried and punished as rebels against English authority?

But the Southern rebellion was waged under the Constitution of the United States:—and that Constitution declares in explicit terms that "treason against the United States shall consist only in *levying war against them*, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." It is quite true, as the *Tribune* urges, that *all* who levy war against our country are not traitors under this definition,—for no man can be traitor to an authority to which he owes no allegiance. But certainly all who did owe allegiance to our Government,—all who were bound by oath or otherwise to maintain and support the Constitution of the United States, *did* become guilty of treason by "*levying war* against them,"—or by "adhering to their enemies." This seems to us as plain as language can make it. It matters not whether the "war" waged was great or small,—long or short,—open and public or otherwise; the constitutional definition of treason neither makes nor leaves room for any distinctions of this kind. "Levying war" is the distinct, specific act which, according to the Constitution, constitutes treason against the United States. Whoever, owing allegiance to that Government, commits that act is guilty of treason.

The *Tribune* does not doubt that Jefferson Davis, John C. Breckinridge and their confederates *did* owe allegiance to the United States;—nor does it doubt that they "levied *war* against them." How, then, can it doubt or deny that they were guilty of treason, and justly liable to be tried and punished under the law of Congress touching that offence?

The Debate in the British Parliament on Female Suffrage.

It is certainly a notable circumstance that *seventy-three* members of the British Parliament have just cast their votes in favor of female suffrage.

The proposition did not look to admitting all English females to the privilege of voting, any more than the Representation Bill, to which it was an amendment, looked to admitting all males to the privilege of voting. The motion was to substitute the word *person* for the word "man" in the bill, and its practical application was only to secure the enfranchisement of spinsters and widows—*not* of married women. Its adoption may, perhaps, be taken as logically necessitating the enfranchisement of all women, married as well as single, just as the adoption of D'Israeli's measure for enlarging the number of voters may be logically regarded as ultimately resulting in universal suffrage for men. But, fortunately for the stability of the British Constitution, the British Parliament ordinarily acts upon the idea that the art of government is quite an *illogical* affair, or, at all events, that it should not be based upon the rules of chop-logic which are peddled out wholesale and retail by the dealers in that article. Hence the greatest of all modern logicians, John Stuart Mill, stopped short with the proposition to confer the franchise upon spinsters and widows—leaving married women among the non-voting classes, and moreover, disfranchising maids and widows whenever they may have the fortune to fall into wedlock. Still, the *principle* of female suffrage is embraced in Mr. Mill's scheme, and it is not to be wondered at that the introduction of such a revolutionary idea into the British Parliament has caused a good deal of discussion in the English Press and in society.

Not only were seventy-three members found to support this principle and its application, but, in the debate on the proposition, some of the ablest members took sides in its favor. As the originator of the scheme, Mr. Mill (whose speech we printed on Saturday) gave forth arguments at least worthy of attention. It was favored also by Mr. Denman, Mr. Fawcett and Sir C. Bowyer, while its principal opponent was Mr. Karslake, who was sustained by Mr. Laing, Mr. Onslow and Lord Galway.

Mr. Mill's arguments were not at all novel to those aware of the political views he has put forward in his published works. Neither, so far as they referred to general principles, could they be at all striking to those in this country who are familiar with our long-standing discussion on the ponderous question of "Woman's rights." A number of his points were of exclusive application to Great Britain—to its laws and customs as respects the relations of women; and they have no bearing whatever upon this country, or upon the laws on the same subject, which prevail, with variations, in all the States of the Union. As regards the regulation of the civil rights and property rights of women, we are far in advance of England, and all Americans will agree that the English laws need correction on these points.

His argument on the main question of female suffrage was in support of a position which we may state thus:—that the present condition of English legislation, the practical working of English institutions, and the general experience of the English people, show that while women are excluded from all voice in public affairs, these affairs will not be so managed as to maintain the highest interests of woman in her relation to the State, to society, and to the welfare of the human race. His illustrations all bear upon this position. We must confess we cannot see the applicability of the greater part of them, as reasons for establishing female suffrage. It is certain that most of the measures he advocates can be effected, and have in this country been effected, without permitting women to take any part in politics or elections. We know that here, for example, the education of one sex is as well provided for by the State as the education of the other sex. We know that the rights of property of women are quite as well protected as those of men. We know that in the administration of justice, the crimes committed by males against females, are, to say the least, quite as severely punished as those committed by females against males; and if, in England, women may be "kicked or trodden to death" by men with impunity, we assure him that his sex enjoys no such privileges in America. In regard, then, to the great matters of education, property, and the administration of justice, we have secured in this country all that can possibly be demanded for or by women, without conferring on them the Franchise. In so far, therefore, as his argument in favor of female suffrage is based on these points, it is fallacious and inconclusive. And really there is but little more to his argument. We are astonished at the narrowness and shallowness of the whole thing, when we consider the ability and intellectual power of its author.

The speeches against Mr. Mill's amendment and in reply to his arguments were of such a meagre kind as to be quite unworthy of notice. It is evident that the question is one which members of Parliament have not considered as we have been compelled to consider it in this country. They probably do not regard it of any practical consequence in English politics, and therefore think that something in the way of *chaff* is all that is necessary in dealing with it. We judge that their view is not far from correct—even though seventy-three members voted in favor of Mr. Mill's scheme.

The morning after the debate, the London *Times* treated the question editorially. It spoke, as we have done, of the ineffective character of Mr. Mill's speech, but reasoned against it on grounds which would be laughed at by the advocates of "women's rights" in this country. After doing so at length, it came to the broad conclusion that "ever since the world has existed, the great mass of women have been of weaker mental powers than men, and with an instinctive tendency to submit themselves to the control of the stronger sex. Their destiny is marriage, their chief function is maternity, their sphere is domestic and social life. This is their condition now, and political rights may well be settled in accordance with it."

Military and Civic Authority—Gen. Pope's Order.

Gen. Pope has supplemented the removal of the civic authorities of Mobile with a general order setting forth the ground upon which that step was taken, and defining the relations of civil and military power under the Reconstruction Acts. The terms and temper of this document are all that could be desired, and its general scope redeems the commandant's action from the charge of harshness and injustice.

The order disavows all desire on the part of the military to interfere with the civil power except in cases of necessity. The law, however, imposes upon the military authorities the duty of seeing that adequate protection for life and property is afforded, and if from remissness or incapacity the local civil power proves itself unequal to the task, the obligation on their part becomes imperative. The fact that the law makes the General responsible for the maintenance of peace, and that the local civil officers are declared merely provisional, seems to establish the right of the former, in the exercise of his judgment, to do what Pope and Sheridan have done, without waiting for instructions from Washington. The only point to be considered is, whether the interference is judicious in its character, and is warranted by the occasion. So far as Gen. Pope's latest order is concerned, it must be admitted that its statement of the relations and duties of the two forms of authority is unexceptionable; while the proceeding which gave rise to its promulgation is shown to rest upon the negligence or inefficiency of the Mayor and his assistants. Had they done their duty, the Mobile riot had not occurred. Having failed in their duty, the General had no alternative but to supersede them by other civil officers, or to place the whole local government in the hands of the military. Of the two measures the former is the less objectionable, and the one which best accords with the aim of the reconstruction policy.

The amplest latitude for public political discussion is guaranteed by the rules laid down by Gen. Pope. There is, therefore, no invasion of the liberty of the citizen—no attempt to make the Mobile disturbance a pretext for prohibiting public meetings or for subjecting them unnecessarily to military *surveillance*. On the contrary, the utmost care is taken to insure peaceful discussion, irrespective of opinion. The peculiarity of existing circumstances, however, and the extreme sensitiveness of the public mind, are considerations which, in Gen. Pope's judgment, necessitate the adoption of precautionary measures for the maintenance of quiet. The task of providing them is properly imposed, primarily, upon the local civil officers—the military being instructed to remain in abeyance, subject to the call for aid by the civil power. In this way, the General thinks, "ordinary good faith on the part of the civil officials" will obviate trouble; while bad faith will be punished by dismissal. Thus guarded, the order appears to meet all probable emergencies. It exhibits the military in the light of an assistant to civil authority—not of an arbitrary and wanton intruder. At the same time, it shows clearly enough that local functionaries will be held to a strict accountability for the preservation of peace and the enforcement of the law. In both respects the order is timely and judicious.

Prohibitory and Temperance Laws.

Every day brings us some new illustration of the futility of making laws, however honestly conceived, which are not strongly upheld by the opinion of the community. There was that extraordinary mass of testimony, the other day, before the Temperance Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature. To persons living outside of the Commonwealth, and who have cherished a sincere belief in the self-denying habits of its people, it was almost a shock to hear from sworn evidence that the State Prohibitory Law had proved a failure; that drunkenness had not decreased under its operation; that every conceivable device was resorted to in order to defeat its working; that the most eminent advocates of temperance had condemned it, and that a majority of the legal voters had petitioned for the enactment of a license law in its stead.

The inquest before the Legislature—whatever may be its effect on the decision which the people are to give upon the question at the next election—has, thus far, resulted in a large increase of trials for violations of the law as it stands. In almost every case the accused, where the trial has been by jury, gets a prompt acquittal;—or the steadfastness of a sympathizing minority prevents his conviction. A case was tried at Springfield, the other day, in which the proprietor of a large hotel was implicated. The evidence against him was superabundant and altogether irrefutable. But by simply challenging two of the jurors, the counsel for the accused got his client off without more ado. Another case, only a few days old, was that of a person charged with violating the law in Russell. Thirteen witnesses testified against the prisoner; a majority on the jury were for conviction, but the minority held out for twelve hours, and conviction failed. These, moreover, are but samples of what is taking place every day in different parts of the State.

In New-York we certainly do better by sticking to the license system. If the law here is prudently administered; if there is no undue straining of its provisions by over-zeal on the part of subordinate officers, our people generally will come to acknowledge the benefit of the regulations now in force. The suppression of the Sunday traffic will cease to be regarded as a hardship even by that class of our population whose regard for Sunday observance is the most lax. And closing public bars at midnight is not now and never has been regarded as a grievance by sober and orderly citizens. We have probably gone as far as we could, for any practical and useful end; and a judicious administration of the law will insure for it more respect as the days go by.

MINOR TOPICS.

The eagerness wherewith all Christendom bends itself, just now, to perfecting weapons of war, shows the great inroad of mechanics upon the domain of *morale*, in modern warfare. We need not decry physical courage, or underrate national aptitude for the use of arms; and certainly our own country, above all others, has dearly learned not to depreciate the military education of officers. For all that, such have been the leaps and strides of science in these latter days that, other things being equal, the most ingenious nation is the most formidable. The "leather guns" of Gustavus Adolphus, and his other light cannon, in great part gained the first battle of Leipsic, and the Swedish artillery controlled the thirty years' war. Before the dazed eyes of our generation the revolutionary agencies of modern mechanics have been manifest in war. We have all seen the part railroads played in the Italian and Prussian campaigns, earthworks in the Crimea, and steam war-vessels in America. We know that rifled cannon won Solferino; what glory the Enfield small-arm gained before Sebastopol; how the Paixhan shell burned the wooden fleet at Sinope; how the Ericsson armor saved the day at Hampton Roads, and how the Dahlgren smooth-bore settled the channel fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*. But what remains to achieve with improved weapons so far overleaps what is accomplished, that war in the last quarter of the century will be marvelous even in our eyes.

While it is a matter of profound regret that the friendly mediation of the United States in South America has been on all hands declined, the humanity as well as the wise policy which inspired Mr. Seward's offer is everywhere applauded. The *rôle* of peacemaker is a noble one for any great nation, and England has of late plucked more laurels, through Lord Stanley and the London Conference, than she bloodily won at Blenheim or Waterloo. Had Mexico listened to Secretary Seward's appeal against slaughter in the hour of triumph; had Paraguay, the Brazils and the Argentine Republic been temperate enough to hear of arbitrament at our hands; had the contest betwixt Spain and Chili, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia, been referred to a Conference at Washington, all of these bloodthirsty combatants would have been bettered by our pacific counsels. The honor of making unselfish overtures, however, is none the less ours, from the fact that the fury of the antagonists barred their acceptance. The uniform courtesy also of the various official responses reveals a fitting sense of the magnanimous spirit in which our interposition was offered.

We observe indications of a decline in interest upon the part of the public in the game of base-ball. This is doubtless owing to the unwise enthusiasm of the too ardent admirers of the pastime. Complaints are general that to such a degree do young men give their time to the sport that duties of importance to themselves or their employers are seriously neglected, and business is frequently interfered with. A prudent moderation in this enjoyment, as in any other, ought to be practiced if the pastime is to retain the good name it has earned as a healthy, manly game, which wisely disposed of *leisure* hours. It is now urged that so all-absorbing and fascinating has base-ball become, that many excellent games which once were popular are now almost entirely neglected. This is in a great measure true, and the real friends of the now popular sport would do well to remember that reaction follows any kind of excess. If this tendency to immoderation is not speedily checked the game will die out—consumed by the misplaced fervency and zeal of those who abuse its advantages.

We read of a novelty at the Paris Exposition in the shape of an *artificial horse*, which, when ready for the road, will travel twenty-five miles, and can then be wound up and again go the same distance, and so on *ad infinitum*. We commend this lively animal to the notice of our City car lines, and especially to the notice of Broadway stage companies. By getting a stock of them, they would be relieved from their complaints about the "high price of hay," which is still given as the reason for keeping the omnibus fare up to ten cents. We, moreover, commend this beast to the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. Greeley writes in a private letter to a Southern friend that he has already "seen infinite good in getting rid of Davis as a prisoner, and thus enabling those who have been rebels to become (in effect) Republicans without seeming to betray their late leader." He adds that for himself, he can stand the "howling" which his interference has excited against him, for he "can hear beyond it." But he has not yet explained his object in personally soliciting the return of John C. Breckinridge to the United States. There is a very general impression throughout the country that we can get along quite as well without his aid as with it, and perhaps a little better;—and naturally, therefore, there is considerable curiosity to hear some explanation of Mr. Greeley's reasons for thinking differently.

—There are so many New-Englanders settling out West, and so many foreigners locating in New-England, that a Western writer fancies that the manufacturing States of New-England will soon become "foreignized." He argues that Germans, Irish and English will monopolize all the business and industry; that Romanism will root out Congregationalism in the great city of Boston; that "Faneuil Hall may become a beer saloon, and its grand old memories be exorcised by the robust choruses of festive devotees of Gambrinus; that Plymouth Rock may become the property of an Irishman; and, strangest of all, that Massachusetts may send a solid delegation of Democrats to Congress." We are further told that the indications are strong, that twenty years from now, "New-England" will be a thing of history. All this seems very terrible. But then, on the other hand, we have the curious fact that New-England, in a very short time, transforms all comers into Yankees quite as smart as the descendants of those who once upon a time landed on Plymouth Rock.

It is well known that Theodore, Emperor of Abyssinia, has been in high dudgeon with the Queen of England ever since she refused his hand in marriage, after the death of Prince Albert, and that he has been trying to bring her to terms by holding in prison the British Consul and several other Englishmen who were residing in his dominions. The English Government and people have been greatly exercised about the barbarities perpetrated upon these prisoners by the African Emperor, and have resorted to every expedient for effecting their release, except the last expedient of war, and the expedient of acceding to his original demand for the hand of Victoria, which seems to be resolutely declined in spite of the fact that the Emperor claims to be the descendant of the Queen of Sheba, through the favor of King Solomon. At last the genius of diplomacy finds itself exhausted in the case, and bribes as well as threats have proved of no avail. The geographical situation of Abyssinia makes war against it impossible, unless with a fearful expenditure of men and means; and so Emperor laughs on his throne while he puts another bolt on the prison doors of his captives. From what we know of the character of the dusky Emperor, however, we doubt if he is really very particular about getting the English *Queen* for his wife. What he actually wants, we judge, is merely an *English wife*. And we have no doubt that if one were sent him from England, he would release his captives and end the perplexing dispute. It is a great wonder that the English Government has never thought of this expedient, and called for a volunteer from among the daughters of Belgravia.

The Emperor Napoleon has presented to the University at South Bend, Indiana, a superb and powerful telescope valued at 25,000 francs. It has inscribed upon it in French: "Presented by his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. to the Catholic University of Notre Dame du Lac, Indiana, United States." This generous gift shows that the Emperor has not lost all good will for our country—even after reading Secretary Seward's dispatches about Mexico.

A Quebec paper warns us that "as surely as ever the sun shone, if Maximilian die at the hands of or through the order of Juarez, his blood will be avenged, and if the Americans then become his allies, they may be made to feel the force of that retribution which awaits them yet at the hands of the spoliated Southerners." We greatly fear that no European Government will ever avenge the wrongs of Maximilian in Mexico. If France failed to accomplish anything in Mexico with an army fifty thousand strong, and after wasting two hundred millions of dollars and burying eleven thousand French soldiers, there is no likelihood of any other Government trying its hand at the job. The difficulty is, that foreigners gain nothing by thrashing Mexico, and seizing her seaports and hoisting a hostile flag in her capital. The people keep on fighting just as they would do if they had no enemies but themselves. The only difference is that when they have a foreigner to fight, they spare each other and all go at *him*. As for our becoming allies of Juarez against Europe, we shall say nothing about it until Europe attacks him.

The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly (Southern) decided at its late meeting in Kentucky that it was the duty of the Church to "leave all civil and political questions to Cæsar, to whom, by God's ordinance, they belong." The question involved here is as old as Cæsar himself, and in many of its aspects quite as dead: in a theological point of view, we have no purpose of disputing it. But in this case the declaration would have had more weight if so many of those who subscribed to it had not upheld the pseudo-Cæsar of the South during the late rebellion.

The great American excursion to "Paris, Italy, Greece, Crimea, Holy Land," &c., will leave this port on Saturday next, according to advertisement. Though the two names which first gave it *eclat* (Sherman and Beecher) have been stricken from the list of passengers, it is still expected that the affair will prove quite gay and festive. Yet the disappointment among the excursionists because of the absence of Gen. Sherman, is hard to overcome. It will be remembered that, when Secretary Seward learned of the intended tour of Gen. Sherman, he issued a general circular to all our diplomatic and consular functionaries abroad to receive the eminent soldier with all possible hospitality and distinction. This secured the excursionists an uncommonly good time in all the localities they might visit, from Paris to Jerusalem. They will now have to get along in the best way they can without this assistance.

The eagerness of Fenians to become informers against each other in the present trials in Ireland is not an attractive incident in the history of Fenianism. Thirteen of them, who are in the Limerick jail, have offered to become Queen's evidence, and the Government has signified its intention of accepting the offers of six of them. This sort of thing is singularly common in all Irish rebellions and conspiracies. How shall we form an estimate of the per centum of Fenians in this country who can be bought over at a small price by the enemy, and who are ready to proclaim their treachery without a blush? We advise honest and simple-hearted Irishmen to beware.

We certainly think that our Government is missing the most valuable opportunity for exercising its influence over the fortunes of Mexico in not having a diplomatic representative with the Government of Jaurez. We have had no Minister in Mexico since Mr. Corwin left, shortly after the beginning of the French intervention. Last year Mr. Campbell was appointed Minister, but after a feeble and futile attempt to reach San Luis Potosi he returned to New-Orleans, where he has resided ever since. If ever an American Minister could be of service in Mexico it is now. A fearless and energetic man might have prevented the Jaurists from running into the horrible excesses that have disgraced them during the last few years, and he might have interceded for the life of Maximilian (if we were going to intercede at all) with far more force and effect than was possible by sending a letter to Juarez from New-Orleans. One of our very ablest statesmen should have represented us in Mexico, at least since the beginning of the present year. As it is, we have recognized and sustained the Government of Juarez, and thus, to a certain extent, given our countenance to its action, while at the same time we have been powerless in giving proper expression to our own views upon its conduct. We have felt lately that the barbarities of the Liberals were almost enough to compel us to put a period to our recognition of the Liberal Government; but at the same time it must be remembered that during the progress of affairs we have been derelict in our duty in having no Minister to represent us before the Liberal Government. The Mexican authorities themselves have been disappointed at this state of things, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his recent note to Mr. Campbell at New-Orleans, rather sharply expressed the regrets of the Mexican Government that our Minister had failed to make his appearance at the capital. Our Government is bound to take action in this matter at once.

Blank petitions are in circulation for signatures, praying the Constitutional Convention to concede suffrage to women. The speech of Mr. Mill in the British Parliament and the vote of seventy-three members of that body in favor of female suffrage, have excited a new interest in the subject here. To the objection that comparatively few of the women of the country desire the ballot, the reply is made that many thousands of women have signed the petitions for it and have done everything in their power to secure it. It will not be easy, certainly, to give any good and substantial reason,—based on anything higher than party necessities,—for refusing to women what has been conceded to three millions of ignorant negroes in the Southern States;—but we do not believe it will be conceded to them nevertheless. If either party felt certain of being able to control the female vote, it would give women the suffrage very readily; but they do not feel at all safe on that point.

Everybody who has taken the trouble to look at it, concedes that the pavement in Nassau-street, between Wall and Pine, is infinitely the best in the City,—the smoothest, the least noisy and the one most easily kept clean:—and yet it seems impossible to get it laid down in any other part of the City. Preparations are made in a great number of streets for laying down the old-fashioned pavement of square stone blocks,—hard, noisy and dirty as it is,—and hundreds of thousands of dollars are thus to be expended by the City in putting down a pavement which everybody will wish up again in a month. Why cannot we have some intelligent and disinterested public action in this matter? Why will not the Common Council consult the interests, comfort and wishes of the citizens?

A correspondent complains of the high-handed ruffianism which now prevails upon the street. He cites the case of a respectable lady who was knocked down and robbed in broad daylight one pleasant afternoon of last week, while she was walking in Madison-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets. This happened almost under the eyes of a policeman, through whose inactivity the rascal escaped with his booty. Occurrences similar to the one recited are not rare in the up-town streets and avenues, and the Police ought to make a special effort to prevent them. The mode of operation of one of this class of thieves is to lurk around a street corner until he sees a lady approaching with a pocket-book in her hand. He then walks briskly toward his victim, seizes the plunder, and darts down a by-street before she recovers from her amazement. The Police should be vigilant in dealing with these scoundrels. It is their business to inform themselves of all suspicious persons on their posts; and whenever such an outrage as the one specified is permitted to happen, the particular patrolman on whose beat it occurs should be held to a strict accountability by the Commissioners.

The English are beginning to think about adopting the American style of railway carriages, or something like it. Hitherto they have clung with characteristic tenacity to their system of separate carriages holding six or eight apiece, but they find that the advantages which they offer for robbery and other outrages upon passengers who happen to be riding in them without friends, are so often availed of, that they are positively unsafe. At present a lady riding in one of them is absolutely at the mercy of any one or more ruffians who may get into the same carriage. John Bull has held out stoutly for a good many years against the threatened innovation, but it looks now as if he would yield at last.

The obstruction of the City railroads, especially of those having lines through narrow streets, by disobliging and ill-tempered cartmen, has given rise to many disagreeable altercations between them and conductors, to quite a number of fights, and to no end of just complaints on the part of passengers. Of course, in the more crowded down-town thoroughfares much of this annoyance is unavoidable,—travelers cannot reasonably expect to reach their journey's end as rapidly as if the route were along one of the wide avenues. The public ought, however, to be released from the delays which spring from the stupidity or obstinacy of every cartman who may chance to back his truck across the track; and especially ought they to be freed from witnessing the collisions of daily occurrence among violent and ill-tongued men. At Special Sessions on Saturday two cartmen were charged with having obstructed the Cross-town line in Grand-street for the space of nine minutes, refusing to hurry the work of loading their drays. Justice Dowling explained to the accused that the possession of the right of way extended to them only for so long a time as was necessary for the expeditious dispatch of the business which caused the temporary obstruction. In his opinion nine minutes was an unreasonable length of time; but he would suspend sentence on the prisoners, merely warning them and all other cartmen, of his intention in future to deal severely with them in cases where it might be shown that they were guilty of wantonly obstructing the tracks.

The Convention.—Prof. Lieber has written, and the Loyal League has published, a pamphlet discussing the changes which, according to the writer, it may be deemed expedient to make in our State Constitution. The question is one of general interest just now, and no one is more capable than Dr. Lieber of discussing it in a way likely to prove useful. He examines each branch of the subject fully and clearly.

A Business Chance.—The proprietor of a prosperous Union newspaper in Georgia desires to dispose of one-half the establishment at a very low price, for the sake of getting capital to carry on the business until the "crops" come in, and enable him to collect his debts. The opportunity is a good one for an investment.

Freedom of Speech in the Third Military District—Important Order of Gen. Pope.

Atlanta, Ga., Monday, June 3.

The following is the substance of an important general order just issued by Major-Gen. Pope:

1. The interference of the Post Commander at Mobile with a newspaper published there is entirely disapproved and his action is reversed.
2. He declares that it is the duty of the military authorities to secure the utmost freedom of speech and of the Press consistent with law.
3. Orders that no officer or soldier in his command is to interfere with newspapers or speakers on any pretext. If disturbance is feared, precautions will be taken as prescribed in General Order No. 25.
4. Treasonable utterances are not the legitimate exercise of freedom of discussion; but even in such cases no action is to be taken but by direct orders from these headquarters.

Opening of a New Railroad.

Philadelphia, Monday, June 3.

Trains commenced running to-day over the connecting railroad joining the New-York with the Baltimore and Pennsylvania Central Railroads.

The connecting road crosses the Schuylkill River by the stone bridge above Girard-avenue, and under Market-street, West Philadelphia, by a tunnel. The New-York Road has a depot in West Philadelphia, enabling Philadelphia passengers to take through trains to and from the South.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3.

END OF THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee to-day ended the impeachment investigation and adjourned to June 26. They had but one witness before them, Col. MORROW, who was recalled to corroborate certain points previously ascertained. The Committee then proceeded to vote formally on the question before them. The resolution that impeachment was warranted by the evidence before them was lost by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Boutwell of Massachusetts, Williams of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, and Thomas of Maryland, four, all Republicans. Nays—Messrs. Wilson of Iowa, Woodbridge of Vermont, Churchill of New-York, Republicans, Eldridge of Wisconsin, and Marshall of Illinois, Democrats, five. The Committee then voted that the conduct of the President, as developed by the evidence, deserved their severest censure and condemnation. This was agreed to by seven to two, all the Republicans voting for it and the two Democrats against it. The Committee did not vote to make this report to the House, but merely for the purpose of ascertaining their own views upon the matter. They then adjourned to June 26, as had been previously agreed upon. It is not probable that they will have their report ready at that time, for the members generally concede the impossibility of doing justice to the mass of evidence before them in the period which intervenes. It may be added, also, that no member or members of the Committee have yet been authorized to prepare a report, and a member of the minority of the Committee expressed the doubt this evening if the majority would give them leave to make a report. ASHLEY is much chopfallen over the result, but he and his impeaching friends express the determination to bring the question of impeachment to a direct vote in the House at the earliest possible moment, whether the Committee make any report or not. The action of the Committee to-day is conceded to settle the question of a July session in the negative. Messrs. WILSON, WOODBRIDGE and CHURCHILL, the three Republicans who have assumed the responsibility of taking a stand against the reckless demands of the extremists of the party, will deserve well of their country. Most of the members of the Committee left for their homes to-night.

THE ELECTION IN WASHINGTON.

To-day has been a great epoch in the history of Washington, and is not without its interest to the people of the entire country. The election here was the second experiment of negro suffrage under the auspices of congressional legislation, and, so far as the physical characteristics of the contest were concerned, it was an election just like any other. Politically, it resulted in a great triumph for the Republicans, for they carried the city by a handsome majority, electing all their candidates on the city ticket, and carrying most of the wards. The earnest and vigorous preparations made by the colored citizens for this contest are worthy of brief mention. They showed to-day that they had been most thoroughly organized and the most adroit efforts of their opponents to deceive them failed entirely. In order to guard against deception regular Republican tickets were distributed in many of the churches yesterday, and the voters were warned against receiving tickets from any one they did not know. This caution was scrupulously observed as well as the injunction to be on hand early. The polls opened at 7 A. M., and lines, mostly colored men, immediately formed two or three squares in length, and the voting was very brisk in most of the wards until 1 or 2 o'clock. At that time your correspondent took a tour of the several precincts and found everything as quiet as a Sunday afternoon, except in the Second and Seventh Wards, where crowds of voters still besieged the polls. In the Seventh ward, one of the strongholds of the colored population, 500 voters had formed in line at the First Precinct at early dawn, and remained there until their turn came, many of them until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The voting here, through the inefficiency of the judges, was very slow and tedious, and at 4 o'clock 800 voters were yet waiting at the first two Precincts of this Ward, nine-tenths of whom were colored. When the white voters began to arrive they found the chances so small if they went into the line, that they proposed to the colored men to form a double line, one white and one black, and vote alternately. This the latter generously acceded to, but the Superintendent of Police arriving on the ground summarily put a stop to it, and ordered all voters to fall into column in regular order and take their chances. The result was that very few white votes were polled in these precincts, and they were estimated good for 800 Republican majority, with a certainty of 500 votes being unpolled at 7 o'clock, when the voting ceased. In the two western precincts of this ward, which includes the Smithsonian and Washington Monument grounds, the vote was much smaller, and the whites slightly in the majority. The Navy-yard was next visited and everything reported quiet. The colored men had all voted early and gone to their work.

The Democrats claimed a majority here, but there are a great many white Republicans in the Ward, and the vote promised to be close. In the Fifth Ward, which comprises the best part of Capitol Hill, the voting was all over by 4 o'clock, with the Republicans slightly ahead. In the Fourth Ward at the same time, the voting was about completed, with the Democrats largely ahead, it being the Irish stronghold. In the First and Third Wards the voting was likewise nearly completed at 5 o'clock, and the Republicans were estimated to be 800 ahead in the First Ward, with about an even thing in the Third. In the First and Second Precincts of the Second Ward the same scenes were exhibited as in the Seventh. At the First Precinct at 5 o'clock 400 colored men stood in line, with white men offering them various prices for their places. The Judges were receiving votes very slowly, only about fifty an hour, and the prospect was that 7 o'clock would see nearly three hundred votes unpolled. At the Second Precinct the same result was apparent. At the lower precincts in the same ward, which include Willard's Hotel and the Ebbitt House, the voting was done early. The Republicans counted on 600 majority in the ward. The white Republican vote was very large, and that class deserves great credit for the vigor with which they have contested the election at every poll. They had their challengers and ticket distributors. The city was thoroughly placarded with the names of the Republican candidates, and the colored voters were duly cautioned against Democratic attempts at deception. These were resorted to with unscrupulous means. No less than five or six different counterfeits of the Republican ticket, which was alike all over the city, were circulated. But few of the colored voters were deceived, however, as they refused to take the tickets from any one they did not know. Order prevailed everywhere, and I heard of but one arrest for illegal voting, a colored man, and two arrests for drunkenness, white men.

LATER—MIDNIGHT.—Returns thus far indicate the election of the entire Republican ticket by at least fifteen hundred majority. The Republicans elect their Council tickets in four certain, and possibly five, of the seven wards. The majorities on the city ticket are as follows: First Ward, 750 Republican; Second Ward, 681 Republican; Third Ward, 64 Republican; Fourth Ward, (two precincts,) 280 Democratic; Fifth Ward, (one precinct,) 25 Republican; Sixth Ward, very close; Seventh Ward, 622 Republican. The vote polled does not equal the registry by nearly 2,000.

EXECUTION OF MAXIMILIAN.

No confirmation of the reported execution of MAXIMILIAN, has yet been received here. It is suggested in diplomatic circles that JUAREZ may determine to keep him for a high ransom. MAXIMILIAN's mother, the Dowager Empress SOPHIA, of Austria, is immensely rich, and as much as $50,000,000 could be paid if it were demanded. At the same time it is argued it would be politic as well as profitable for JUAREZ to reconcile the clerical party and the Imperialists in this way, but he is said to be stern and impracticable, and to care as little about money as he does about the feelings of his opponents.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3.

SECRETARY WELLES AND ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The Secretary of the Navy, Admiral FARRAGUT, Commodore JENKINS and EDGAR WELLES, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, will leave here to-morrow morning in a special car for Annapolis, where they will make an official visit to the Naval Academy, and be present at the closing exercises of the annual examination. The party will return to Washington at night.

DEATH OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

The Navy Department has official information from Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. BELL, commanding the New-York Navy-yard, of the death of Capt. JOHN P. BANKHEAD, United States Navy, which occurred at Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, on the 27th of April. Capt. BANKHEAD left the *Wyoming* at Yokohama, Japan, on the 1st of March, being obliged to give up the command of that vessel on account of ill-health. After touching at Hong Kong, China, on the 14th of March, he proceeded on his way to Suez, and died on board the steamer *Simla*. This intelligence was brought by his steward, THOMAS MARTIN, who was with him at the time.

Capt. BANKHEAD entered the Navy as a Midshipman on the 10th of August, 1838. He was a native of South Carolina, and a son of the late Gen. JAMES BANKHEAD, of the United States Army.

THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral H. H. BELL, commanding the United States Asiatic Squadron, reports to the Navy Department, from Hong Kong harbor, China, under date of March 30, the following distribution and employment of the vessels belonging to that squadron for the month of March:

The flag-ship *Hartford*, Commander BELKNAP, had remained throughout the month at Hong Kong, squadron business having detained her at that port. She would probably leave on April 1 for the coast ports of Japan.

The *Shenandoah*, Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, sailed on the 27th of March for Yokohama.

The *Wyoming*, Lieut.-Commander BISHOP commanding, had been at Yokohama during the month. Capt. BANKHEAD having been invalided, Lieut.-Commander CARPENTER has been detached from the *Hartford*, and had taken passage in the *Shenandoah* for Yokohama, where he would take command of the *Wyoming*.

The *Ashuelot*, Commander FEBIGER, left Hong Kong on the 6th of March for a cruise to the coast ports to the eastward, with instructions to pay particular attention to piracies and the Coolie trade. She arrived at Foochoo on March 24, having visited Swatow, Onick Bay, Tong-Song Harbor, Amoy and Chinicin Harbor. Her station for the present is the coast, from Hong Kong to Loochoo and the Island of Formosa.

The *Wachusett*, Commander SCHUFELDT, sailed from Shanghae on the 25th of February, to visit the open ports on the Yangtze River. During the month she visited Chion-Kiong, King-Kiang and Hankon, being at Hankon on March 6.

The *Wachusett* is the largest vessel of war that has ever been to Hankon. On the 17th of March, Commander SHUFELDT reported from Kiw Kiong that the attitude of the Nieufi or organized banditti was so threatening that he proposed to remain there for the present for the protection of American interests, the steam navigation of that river being exclusively in the hands of the Americans at the present time.

The *Monocacy*, Capt. CARTER, arrived at Singapore on the 27th of February, and sailed for Bruni Borneo on the 5th of March. She arrived at Bruni on the 9th of March, and Commander CARTER visited the Sultan of Borneo on the 12th of March, and a second interview with the Sultan was held on the 14th of the month. On the 15th the *Monocacy* steamed over to Labnar, and left March 18 for Kinani, a part of the possessions of the American Trading Company, situated upon the island of Borneo. On the 30th of March the *Monocacy* was at Hong Kong.

The *Supply*, Acting-Volunteer-Lieut. CONROY, had been loaded with six months' provisions and stores for the vessels at the north, and would be dispatched without delay to Shanghae to supply the *Wachusett*, whose services on the Yongtze Kiong River are indispensable in consequence of the banditti infesting its banks.

Rear-Admiral BELL reports that the health of the squadron is excellent. He also mentions that no piracies had occurred on that coast since September last.

Registration in Virginia—Gen. Schofield's Order.

RICHMOND, Monday, June 3.

Gen. SCHOFIELD issued an order to-day for the instruction of Boards of Registration. After quoting the Reconstruction Act as to who are disfranchised, including Executive and Judicial State officers, he says:

No one is disfranchised for participation in the rebellion unless he previously held some one of the offices above-named:

Fourth—The following will be regarded as Executive and Judicial officers of the State of Virginia within the meaning of law, viz.: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor, Register of the Land Office, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, Judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Judges of the Circuit Courts, Judges of the Court of Hustings, Justices of the County Courts, Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of any city or incorporated town who are *ex-officio* Justices, Coroners of towns and counties, Escheators, Inspectors of tobacco, flour and other commodities.

Fifth—All persons who voluntarily joined the rebel army, whether as volunteers or conscripts, who committed voluntarily any hostile act thereby, engaged in insurrection or rebellion. Any person, however, who was forced into the rebel army, but avoided as far as possible doing any hostile acts, and escaped from that army as soon as possible, cannot be said to have engaged in the rebellion.

Sixth—All who exercised the functions of any office under the Confederate Government, or the Government of any one of the Confederate States, which functions were of a nature to aid in prosecuting the war or maintaining the hostile character of those Governments; and all who voted for the ordinance of secession, engaged in the rebellion or gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

Seventh—Those who voluntarily furnished supplies of food, clothing, arms, ammunition, horses or mules, or any other material of war or labor, or service of any kind, to the Confederate military or naval forces, or money by loan or otherwise to the Confederate Government, or aided in any way the raising, organization or equipment of troops, gave aid and comfort to the enemy, and participated in the rebellion and civil war against the United States.

Eighth—To give individual soldiers food or clothing enough to relieve present suffering, or to minister to the sick or wounded, are simple acts of charity or humanity, and do not constitute giving aid or comfort to the enemy. A parent may give his son who belongs to the hostile army food and clothing for his own use; but if he gives him a gun, horse or other thing to be used for hostile purposes, he thereby gives aid and comfort to the enemy.

Ninth—Whenever after the examination required by paragraph twelve of the regulations of May 13, the Board is still in doubt as to the right of the applicant to be registered as a voter, and he is then willing to take the prescribed oath, the Board will give to that oath its full weight, and register the applicant as a voter.

Tenth—In the lines of those who are registered after challenge and examination, and those who are registered upon challenge, the Board will state in each case what office or offices the person held previous to the late war, and what insurrectionary or rebellious acts he committed, and what kind of aid or comfort he gave to those engaged in insurrection or rebellion.

Eleventh—The challengers provided for in paragraph twelve of the regulations of May 13 will be selected by the Board from the most respectable and intelligent voters of the district or ward. Those who have the most extended acquaintance with the people, those who are interested in securing a fair and just registration, and who will be most likely to detect and expose any attempt at fraudulent registration. The challengers may be challenged at any time at the discretion of the Board; they will not be entitled to any pay for their services. Registering officers are hereby empowered to administer oaths to witnesses, who may be summoned by the Board in any case of contested registration. The registration will be commenced in every county and city without unnecessary delay after the receipt of this order.

Gen. SCHOFIELD issued another order assigning Commanders to the military sub-districts.

Gen. GRANGER is assigned to the Richmond District; Col. FRANKLIN, Shenandoah District; Major STEWART, Alexandria District; Col. JOHNSON, Fredericksburgh District.

The officer of the Freedmen's Bureau acting as Military Commissioner in the counties in these districts are to report to said Commanders.

NEW-YORK STATE CONVENTION.

Organization of the Convention—Appointment of Officers—Formation of Committees—Reports of State Officers—The Cross-Town Railroad—The Presidency, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, June 3, 1867.

But few members of the State Constitutional Convention had reached the city up to 12 o'clock today. It is probable, however, that by evening a large majority of the delegates will have arrived, and that the Convention will be duly organized tomorrow.

In the absence of the Secretary of State, who is with the Congressional party now crossing the Plains, the oath of office will be administered by the Deputy Secretary.

The dominant party in the Convention, it is presumed, will entirely control the organization, and assume the responsibility of giving direction to its deliberations.

The Democratic factions, which at first appeared determined to let the matter go by default, are beginning to manifest a purpose to make at least a demonstration of political vitality—not so much, it seems, with the expectation of securing the adoption of any particular measures of their own, but with the view of embarrassing their opponents by pressing propositions which it will be alike fatal to accept or reject. Possibly through this scheming, they hope to consolidate their own party, so as by concerted efforts they may defeat measures which they have reason to fear are calculated to limit and control their preponderance in the large municipalities.

The last Convention was occupied much of the time in the earlier part of the session in making places for political friends, and in determining the number, character, duties and privileges of its several Committees.

The Legislature, in calling this Convention, exercised the forethought to determine what officers were necessary, and to fix their compensation. These once filled, there will be no opportunity or excuse to waste time in efforts to provide leaning posts for additional officers.

Unfortunately, the Legislature could not thus easily mark out the number of committees, nor designate the divisions of matter for reference. In the last Convention the ten first days were passed in classifying the subjects of reference, and fixing proper committees for their consideration. At first three different and complete schedules were submitted by as many different members, after debate; these, together with several motions for select committees, were referred to a Select Committee of Seventeen. That Committee reported in favor of eighteen committees. The report was referred to the Committee of the Whole, when it was discussed at great length. Messrs. TILDEN, Ex-Recorder MORRIS and LOOMIS occupying most of the time. Finally Mr. TILDEN submitted a distinct series, which ultimately formed the base upon which the Convention settled down, and on the tenth day ordered its President to divide up its members so as to have the following Standing Committees:

Resolved, That a Standing Committee be appointed to consider and report on each of the following classes of subjects:

1. The powers and duties of the Legislature, except as to matters otherwise referred.
2. Canals, internal improvements, public revenues and property, and public debt, and the powers and duties of the Legislature in reference thereto; and the restrictions, if any, proper to be imposed upon the action of the Legislature in making donations from the public funds, and in making loans of the means or credit of the State.
3. The elections for, and the qualifications to vote and to hold office.
4. The election or appointment of all officers other than legislative or judicial, and the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, whose duties and powers are not local, and their powers, duties and compensation.
5. The appointment or election of all officers whose functions are local, and their terms of office, powers, duties and compensation.
6. The militia and military affairs.
7. Official oaths and affirmations and competency of witnesses, and oaths and affirmations in equity proceedings.
8. The judiciary, and the appointment and election of judicial officers, and their tenure of office and duties and compensation.
9. The rights and privileges of citizens and persons within the jurisdiction of the State.
10. Education, Common Schools and their appropriate funds.
11. Future revisions and amendments of the Constitution.
12. The organization and powers of cities and incorporated villages, and especially their power of taxation, assessments, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit.
13. The powers of counties, towns and other municipal corporations, except cities and incorporated villages, and especially their powers of local legislation, taxation, assessment, borrowing money and contracting debts.
14. The currency and banking.
15. Corporations, other than municipal and banking.
16. The creation and division of estates in land.

The last Committee was expected to take cognizance of the questions involved in the controversy between the manor landlords and the Anti-renters, and as the original resolution was presented, it assumed a power on the part of the Convention to redress the wrongs of the tenants and correct the evils growing out of the old feudal system in practice in portions of Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, Ulster, Greene, Delaware and Schoharie Counties. The Convention refused, however, to give so much scope to the inquiry, and the Committee, as finally ordered, was not clothed with sufficient powers to make even a satisfactory investigation of the one great grievance whose existence had suggested its formation.

In those days the adhesion of the Anti-rent vote was sufficient to give the party favored with its support the political control of the State, and hence both of the then political organizations felt it necessary to manifest an interest in the complaints made by the tenants, and to profess a purpose to relieve them from the burdens which they were carrying. As that whale has now become but a feeble and imbecile old fish, it is hardly likely the present Convention will find it necessary to throw upon him a very large sized tub.

CALLING FOR INFORMATION.

The last Convention made general calls upon the different departments of the State Government for statistics, and information and suggestions. Necessarily there was much delay in receiving answers to these calls, and when received, the suggestions largely predominated over the information—for the information was generally made to conform to and sustain the theories or hobbies of the several chiefs of departments. It is understood that all the possible wants of this Convention have been anticipated, and that, at the opening of the session, tables of members will be covered with special reports covering the operations of all the branches of the State machinery. It is probable, too, that the delegates will not receive quite as many suggestions as they will be willing or indeed able to digest.

INDIVIDUAL ADVICE.

The newspapers of the interior have been quite lavish of advice. The Democratic papers, indeed, have covered the entire field, one or two of them manifesting more interest than all the Republican papers.

In addition, it is understood that Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD will present an elaborate and exhaustive *résumé* of the powers, duties and privileges of a State—commencing at the beginning and providing for any contingency that may possibly arise in the future, when he shall have "expired by limitation." It is said to be based upon the Code, (not yet perfected,) and may be taken as an extenuation of that monument of patient questioning and erudite answering.

DURATION OF THE SESSION.

There is no time fixed by the act within which the Convention shall perform its duties, and submit its action to the judgment and decision of the people; but it is generally anticipated that the session will last off and on for about four months—working easy through June, July and August, and making a vigorous push up the homestretch in September.

SUSPENDED LEGISLATION.

The Governor has still on hand a few bills under consideration, but none of them are of pressing necessity or great public importance. The Crosstown Railroad Bill was sent to the office of the Secretary of State a few days since, marked "Disapproved, R. E. F.," so that the last of the railroad bills has been finally disposed of for this year. It is understood, however, that they will all "cut and come again" next year. What a magnificent exhibition of hoping against hope do the projectors of New-York City railroads present! "JACOB SHARP and others" must stand as the highest types of patient perseverance that the State annals record. Paul must have been wrong. If much asking could have secured them, JACOB would by this time have covered every street in New-York.

THE PRESIDENCY AND VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Quite a lively interest is beginning to be made manifest among the politicians as to who shall be the Union candidates for President in 1868. The *Journal* of this city has on one or two occasions exhibited a decided preference. On Friday last it declared that "no person is now named for the Presidency whose candidacy would meet with such universal popular approval as that of Gen. GRANT. Possibly he may not be the nominee, but if the Convention were to meet next week, with the understanding that he desired it, his selection would hardly furnish occasion for dispute." This is a step more in advance than the *Journal* usually takes, the habit being for the paper to refrain from indicating a preference that was not prompted by Mr. SEWARD.

In this connection, I may say, that it is generally understood that though Gen. GRANT may not say decidedly that he "desires it," he is not unwilling to become the next candidate of the Union Party. In a conversation I had, a few days since, with a gentleman who knows quite as much of the private wishes and aspirations of the General as any other, the impression was distinctly and apparently purposely conveyed to me, that there would be no hesitancy on his part in accepting the nomination of the Union Party, and that he would enter upon the canvass with as much determination to win as he manifested when he "fought it out on that line" to Richmond.

The decided preference of the *Journal* is echoed and sustained by a large proportion of the leading men of the State. First, because there is a settled conviction that Gen. GRANT would not only be the most popular and therefore successful candidate, but because they believe that when elected he would administer the Government in the spirit and direction foreshadowed in the late address of the Republican Committee. And secondly, for the same reason that he has the favor of the leading Republicans of Ohio, who want WADE for Vice-President, and those of Pennsylvania, who are pressing CURTIN for the same position. In this State the names of Senator EDWIN D. MORGAN and Gov. FENTON are mentioned in the same connection, and already with considerable earnestness. I do not know what authority these gentlemen have given for such a use of their names. I presume, however, neither would decline such a position, if tendered, and perhaps it is upon this authority only that they are being pressed by their respective friends.

LEO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, June 3.

The slight degree of popular interest taken in the Convention was evinced to-night by the slender attendance at the Republican caucus. The galleries, usually crowded on such occasions, were entirely deserted.

The caucus was well attended by members, and the proceedings entirely harmonious. The officers were mainly nominated by acclamation.

Mr. GREELEY took a front seat and a very conspicuous part in the caucus. He spoke to every motion, being constantly on his feet. The only resolution he offered, that in reference to the number of pages to be appointed, was unanimously voted down.

To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Monday, June 3.

The Republican members of the Constitutional Convention held a caucus at the Assembly Chamber this evening.

THOS. G. ALVORD called the caucus to order, and nominated IRA HARRIS for Chairman. The motion was seconded by HORACE GREELEY, and carried unanimously.

Hon. IRA HARRIS was then conducted to the Chair by HORACE GREELEY and STERLING G. HADLEY.

Mr. GREELEY then nominated ORSON ARCHER, of Wayne, for Secretary. Carried.

BENJ. FIELD nominated NORMAN B. STRATTON for Assistant Secretary. Carried.

CHARLES J. FOLGER moved that the roll of the Union members of the Convention be called.

Mr. GREELEY seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Seventy-seven members responded, leaving twenty absent.

THOMAS G. ALVORD moved to adjourn until 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, inasmuch as twenty members were absent.

Mr. GREELEY opposed the motion, remarking that it would expedite business to make nominations now.

Mr. FOLGER suggested adjourning until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Messrs. BALLARD and MERRITT opposed the motion to adjourn.

The names of the absentees were again called, and three responded.

The motion to adjourn was then lost.

Mr. GREELEY moved to proceed to nominate, by ballot, a President.

Mr. THOS. G. ALVORD said that, as there was but one gentleman prominently named for the place he would, without desiring to be at all forward in making a motion, move that WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of Franklin, be the candidate of this caucus for President of the Convention.

Mr. GREELEY seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. GREELEY moved to proceed to nominate a candidate for Secretary of the Convention.

Mr. ALVORD suggested that members name their candidates. There may be only one candidate.

Mr. GREELEY replied there was more than one, as he saw tickets for two candidates on his desk.

Tellers were appointed.

Mr. ALVORD said: JAMES TERWILLIGER's name has been mentioned in connection with this office. At the request of that gentleman, and after consultation with his friends, he would withdraw his name.

Mr. GREELEY then moved that LUTHER CALDWELL be nominated for Secretary, and the motion was carried by acclamation.

Mr. GREELEY moved to proceed to nominate a Sergeant-at-Arms. Carried.

SAMUEL T. PIERCE, of Monroe, WM. P. GRIDLEY, of Schenectady, JOHN H. KEMP, of Wayne, and P. H. LASHER, were named, and, on the second ballot, SAMUEL P. PIERCE was nominated.

Mr. GREELEY thought it would be better that the Sergeant-at-Arms should designate his own assistants.

Mr. ALVORD said the law made it the duty of the Convention to select an assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, whereupon

Mr. GREELEY moved that JOHN H. KEMP be appointed. Carried.

Mr. BEN. FIELD moved to proceed to the nomination of a stenographer. Mr. GREELEY seconded the motion, and nominated EDWARD F. UNDERHILL.

Mr. COOK nominated ANDREW J. GRAHAM.

Mr. LEE nominated HUDSON C. TANNER.

Mr. BICKFORD favored a postponement of this nomination to a future caucus.

Mr. GREELEY opposed this proposition, and the caucus proceeded to ballot with the following result: EDWARD F. UNDERHILL, 68; ANDREW J. GRAHAM, 9; HUDSON C. TANNER, 8.

Mr. TOWNSEND moved that a Committee of three be appointed to call future caucuses.

Mr. GREELEY moved that the President and Secretary of the caucus be constituted such Committee. Carried.

Adjourned.

The Democrats have issued a call for a caucus to meet at the Delavan House to-morrow morning, for consultation. It is thought that they will not make any nominations.

Impeachment of Judge Frazier, of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Monday, June 3.

The argument in the impeachment trial of Judge FRAZIER having been concluded, the Senate to-day, acting as the Court of Impeachment, rendered a verdict finding him guilty of the charges preferred. The verdict removes him from office, and disqualifies him from holding any office hereafter.

Annual Meeting of the American Opthamological Society.

NIAGARA FALLS, Monday, June 3.

The American Opthamological Society will hold its annual meeting at this place on Tuesday, June 11. The Society includes some of the most eminent members of the medical profession in this country and Canada. A large attendance is expected.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 3.

Fire broke out this afternoon on the corner of Taylor and Clark streets, which destroyed BACKUS' livery stable and damaged some adjoining outbuildings. The loss was $12,000, on which there is $6,000 insurance.

Reception to the Railroad Excursionists.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 3.

The Nebraska Legislature on Saturday appointed a committee to act with the committee of the citizens of Omaha to give the railroad excursionists a grand reception on their return to Omaha.

The Trial of J. R. Filkins for Murder at Rome, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, June 3.

The trial of Deputy Sheriff J. R. FILKINS for the murder of GEORGE W. W. LOOMIS, one of the notorious Oneida County Loomis family, was moved to-day, by the District-Attorney, at the Court sitting in Rome

MEXICO.

The Surrender of Maximilian and his Officers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 3.

A telegram from Galveston says a letter had been received there from Queretaro, the date of which is not given, reporting that MAXIMILIAN and his principal officers gave up their swords to ESCOBEDO himself, and the entire army of MAXIMILIAN, with its artillery and ammunition wagons, was surrendered. The following chiefs are prisoners: MAXIMILIAN, MEJIA, CASTILLO, CASANOVA, CAMPAS and MIRAMON. The latter was captured in the streets of the city shortly after its surrender. MENDEZ alone is missing. Over 200 subaltern officers were also captured. MAXIMO CAMPAS is reported by a private letter as having been shot on the 16th. MAXIMILIAN had a severe attack of dysentery on the evening of the 15th, when the private physicians of ESCOBEDO were sent to him.

Private correspondence from San Luis says he had recovered and was expected in that city, and it is probable that he has ere this crossed over into the United States on his return to Austria.

It is reported that LOPEZ delivered up Fort Cruz. The official report of ESCOBEDO announces the death of Col. LOUIS CAVELLO, of Toluca, and Col. MIGUEL PALCA PALACIOS.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 3.

JACOB BARKER proposes to the creditors of the Bank of Commerce to form a Joint Stock Company, with a capital of half a million dollars, to build houses and stores, the stock to be paid for in checks on the Bank of Commerce. He proposes to turn over to the company all his real and late personal property, as well as the assets of the bank.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, June 3.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company celebrated their 229th anniversary to-day. Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, of New-York, peached the annual sermon. Hon. N. P. BANKS was elected Commander for the ensuing year.

Hospitalities to President Johnson.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, June 3.

The City Council of Springfield have directed Mayor BRIGGS to extend the hospitalities of the city to President JOHNSON on his proposed visit to Massachusetts.

OBITUARY.

Lucius Manlius Sargent.

LUCIUS MANLIUS SARGENT, a venerable and well-known citizen of Roxbury, Mass., died on Sunday, 2d inst., at the advanced age of 81 years. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and was educated as a lawyer, but never practiced his profession. He was best known, particularly in England, by his literary and philanpthroic labors. He was a frequent contributor to the Boston papers, and a series of articles written by him for the *Transcript* of that city about 12 years ago, was subsequently republished in two volumes, under the title of "Dealings with the Dead, by a Sexton of the Old School." They related mainly to points of historical interest in that vicinity, as associated with the views of public spirited and prominent citizens. In 1813 he published a volume of poems, and subsequently three volumes of temperance tales. But most of his writing was for the public Press, to which he continued to be an occasional contributor until a very recent period.

WILLIAM RIDDLE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., late of the staff of Maj.-Gen. MEADE, died at the residence of his mother, in Philadelphia, on Sunday, 2d inst. Some days ago the deceased had a difficulty in an assessor's office in that city about a hasty word spoken by somebody in the room, and it is alleged was struck upon the head with a billy. He was taken to his home, and his injuries resulted in death. He was born in Pittsburgh, and early in the war joined the regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves from that city, under Col. SIMMONS. After a short experience of the Peninsular campaign, he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby. Escaping with others, he reached the Union lines with much difficulty, and was selected by Gen. REYNOLDS as one of his personal staff. After that officer's death at Gettysburgh, he served on Gen. MEADE's staff until broken health compelled him to leave the field. He was wounded at Antietam.

Mr. ERNEST C. WALLACE, who has been connected with the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* since the Spring of 1854, died at Yonkers on Monday morning, 3d inst., of consumption, from which disease he has been for some months a sufferer.

THE REMAINS OF ARTEMUS WARD.—The steamer which left for Boston yesterday afternoon carried the remains of the deceased humorist CHARLES F. BROWNE, "known to the world as Artemus Ward." The body arrived from England on Friday morning last, in the steamer *Deutschland*, in charge of GEORGE STEVENS, the faithful attendant of Artemus Ward for some time previous to and during his last illness. On Sunday Messrs. H. MAXFIELD and G. ROBINSON, the two executors from Waterford, Maine, arrived in this city, and by them arrangements were made for the transport of the body, which will be taken by railroad from Boston to Waterford, the native place of the deceased, where, according to his last wishes, his remains are to find their final resting-place.

Mrs. Thompson's Mistake.

Mrs. John Thompson, Elgin, Ill., writes: "In 1863 I purchased one of your machines. I had previously been prejudiced against it, on account of its using but one thread,—supposing, as I did, that it made the same kind of stitch as other single-thread machines. In this I was mistaken. The twist given to each loop by the WILLCOX & GIBBS has a wonderful effect in producing an elastic, strong, and durable seam,—as I have had abundant opportunity of testing, in the lightest and the heaviest work.—*Advertisement.*

Hull's Demulcent and Bay Rum Soap.

Healing, Fragrant, Durable. Sold everywhere.

Gorham Plated Ware.

A full assortment at the lowest prices.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

The Proprietor of a leading Southern paper, having a good circulation, doing a good business, would like to procure a party with moderate capital, as a permanent partner; the best of references given and required. Address GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

To Families.

COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their LAUNDRY SOAP, believing it to afford GREATER ACTUAL VALUE and economy in consequence of its ABSOLUTE PURITY and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than ANY OTHER household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine

makes delicious

JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.

with great ease.

Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

We Call Attention to the Sale of Valuable PROPERTY to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Peremptory sale by order of the Hoboken Land Improvement Company.

WEST 18TH-ST.—Three-story basement brick, No. 212. Lot 25x92.

EAST 85TH-ST.—Two lots south side, 175 feet east of 5th-av.; each 25x102.2.

105 LOTS HUDSON, FERRY, NEWARK, GARDEN, MEADOW AND WILLOW STREETS.

We call attention to the sale of elegant household furniture, real bronzes, grand piano, &c., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 34 East 22d-st., near Broadway. For catalogues and permits to view furniture apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO., R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

Ladies, Attend to Physical Culture.—Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevators develop physiologically. Depot No. 907 Broadway, or No. 14 20th-st., and ladies' furnishing stores.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence Sewing-Machines.

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, " at the " Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Allow Me to Say a Word

For myself. I have been using Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP in my family since first introduced in this City. I think it an excellent article, and would not be without it on any consideration.—*Extract from J. D. Adams' letter to Chicago Times.*

It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels, cures wind colic and corrects acidity, gives rest and health to the child and comforts the mother. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Thirty Lines of Common Sense.

Reader, having glanced over the editorials and the news in this journal, you turn to the advertisements, saying to yourself: "These are published by the writers to serve their own interests."

Perhaps so. But it is no less true that *it concerns your interests to read these thirty lines.* If you are healthy, it is presumed you wish to continue so. If sick, of course you desire to be relieved. In either case it is important to you to know that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the safest, surest and best tonic and alterative ever advertised in any country. This is a period of the year when the strongest need an invigorant, for the oppressive heat drains the system of strength faster than the most potent and vigorous organization can recruit it. Therefore, as a preservative of health, as a protection against the devitalizing action of heat and the malaria it produces, *you* should sustain the good constitution and sound stamina with which Nature has blessed you with this PEERLESS VEGETABLE TONIC.

It can scarcely be necessary to urge upon the weak and ailing the importance of acquiring by safe means the strength which unassisted nature denies them. All who are thus circumstanced are invited to give the Bitters a trial. Before they have taken the elixir three days, in conformity with the directions, they will acknowledge with gratitude its genial operation. They will find that it imparts mental as well as nervous energy and regulates all the internal functions admirably. This is the experience of the debilitated and the depressed, and in making these statements the proprietors only echo the language of innumerable testimonials.

New-York Office No. 36 Dey-st.

A—No. 575 Broadway,

THE NEW STYLE OF DRESS.

No walking suits complete for ladies, gents and children without BROOK'S POLISH or GAITER BOOTS. The only place to get a genuine article is at

BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway,

opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Missisquoi Springs.

The cures of cancer by this water are hardly short of the miraculous. It never fails in all cutaneous diseases, and is a specific for brights and other diseases of the kidneys. For sale by the principal druggists. L. H. HAPGOOD, Agent Missisquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt.

BIRTHS.

CATER.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Saturday, June 1, Mrs. AYMAR CATER of a son.

MARRIED.

JONES—WARD.—On Monday, June 3, by Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D. JOHN JONES to HENRIETTA S., daughter of the late James Ward, all of this City. No cards.

LEEDS—HATCH.—At Christ Church, on Saturday, June 1, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, EDWARD F. LEEDS, of Stamford, Conn., to JENNIE C. HATCH, of this City.

OAKEY—SARGENT.—At Trinity Church, Boston, on Thursday, May 30, DANIEL OAKEY, of New-York, to ELLA, daughter of Dr. J. Howard Sargent, of Boston.

TUCKER—MOUNTAIN.—On Monday, June 3, at the Strong-place Baptist Church, by Rev. Henry Brumley, ALBERT F. TUCKER to MARY A. S. MOUNTAIN, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

YOUNG—LITTLER.—At Grace Church, New-York, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector, FRANCIS GRANGER YOUNG, of New-York, to ANNIE E., daughter of the late Charles W. Littler, Esq., of Frederick County, Virginia.

DIED.

ABENDROTH.—At Portchester, on Saturday, June 1, IMOGENE E., daughter of William P. and Ann Maria Abendroth, aged 20 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, at Rye, on Tuesday, June 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—On Sunday night, June 2, NELLIE, infant daughter of Dr. James L. and Jennie M. Brown, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CARMAN.—In Florence, Italy, on the 21st of January last, in the 66th year of her age, MARY, wife of Richard F. Carman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from the Church of Intercession, Carmansville, on Tuesday next at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Grace Church until 1½ o'clock, and at Carmansville depot to meet the 2 o'clock train of the Hudson River Railroad.

CONOLLY.—On Sunday, June 2, SARAH ANNE, wife of James Conolly, in the 42d year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, No 166 Eldridge-st., corner of Rivington-st., on Tuesday next at 4 P. M.

CLARKSON.—At Throg's Neck, on Monday, June 3, DAVID CLARKSON, of New-York, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, New-York, on Wednesday morning, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock.

DISBROW.—Of apoplexy, on Saturday, June 1, at the residence of Rev. Valentine Buck, Westfield, N. J., Miss JANE DISBROW, in the 72d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 4th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Westfield. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey boat leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 12 o'clock M.; returning, the cars leave Westfield for New-York at 4:19 P. M.

GODFREY.—On Monday, June 3, MARGARET M. GODFREY, wife of Kemp Godfrey, aged 79 years, 5 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 46 Carmine-st., on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GRAHAM.—At New-Haven, on Saturday, June 1, MARY SHELDEN, eldest daughter of the late Robert Graham, of this City.

Funeral at the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, Conn., at 1½ o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) June 4.

MCCLELLAND.—On Monday, June 3, MARGARET, wife of John McClelland, in the 62d year of her age, of disease of the heart.

Her funeral will take place from No. 180 Bleecker-st., on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

QUACKINBUSH.—On Saturday morning, June 1, ANDREW QUACKINBUSH, aged 68 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 34 Charles-st.

RICHMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 3, NATHANIEL RICHMOND, in the 64th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in the evening papers.

SMITH.—On Monday, June 3, HATTIE E., daughter of Wm. H. and Mary C. Smith, aged 9 years, 4 months and 17 days.

Her remains will be taken to Orange County for interment this day, (Tuesday,) 4th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 131 9th-av.

VAN WYCK.—At Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, on Sunday, June 2, JOHN C. VAN WYCK, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 5th inst.

WALLACE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, June 3, ERNEST C. WALLACE, in the 34th year of his age. He was the son of the late Rev. Benjamin J. Wallace, of Philadelphia, editor formerly of the *Presbyterian Quarterly Review*, and was himself up to his death associate editor of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*.

The funeral will be attended at the residence of William Deal, Warburton-av., Yonkers, N. Y., at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, June 5.

OFFICIAL—[No. 138.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 1, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Fifty-third-street, East River, aged about twenty-five years, stout built, black curly hair, good teeth, full face, five feet six inches high. Dressed as follows: No hat, black cloth sack coat, light cloth vest, striped mixed pants, new boots, muslin shirt, black silk necktie. Found on the person the following articles: A letter addressed to Friend Murphy from C. R. Meegs, Windsor, Conn., badge No. 122 Bridgeport Fire Department, gold ring, gold stud.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS!!!

We are now receiving

DIRECT FROM PARIS

new styles of

FRENCH CHINA

DINNER SETS.

TEA SETS,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

We have also a complete assortment of

GAS FIXTURES,

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

TABLE CUTLERY,

CUT AND ENGRAVED TABLE GLASS,

PARIAN FIGURES,

BRONZE CLOCKS, and

MANTEL ORNAMENTS,

all of which we offer at lower prices than can be found at any other establishment in New-York.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

No. 631 Broadway.

CRESYLIC SOAP,

A PERFECT DISINFECTANT

PATENTED.

For disinfecting, deodorizing and purifying cellars, hospitals, tenement-houses, &c.

Also for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.

Manufactured solely by

JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,

No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Of all descriptions, and

STERLING SILVER WARE,

for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

HILL, THE INIMITABLE, HAS RESUMED hair cutting. Studio for the manipulation of hair, whiskers, shampooing and dyeing, No. 95 Duane-st. Hair dye, 50 cents a box.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

Are now constructing a railroad from

OMAHA, NEBRASKA,

westward toward the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Company now offer a limited amount of their

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

AT

NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, &c., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done Sept. 1 of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, California, during 1870.

MEANS OF THE COMPANY.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1,565 miles, the United States Government issues its Six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished at the average rate of about $28,250 per mile, amounting to $44,208,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and, at the same time, which BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS ARE MADE A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE LINE, the bonds of the United States *being subordinate to them*.

The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting to 20,032,000 acres, estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the first two weeks in May were $113,000. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

VALUE AND SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The Company respectfully submit that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended. On 330 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of

NINE PER CENT.,

and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate, and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York by the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,

No. 7 Nassau-st.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS,

No. 51 Wall-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 33 Wall-st.

And by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,

New-York.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that he has now opened his new and spacious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA,

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions

of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Ascorides and Galebeth Diosa say, "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

"EARS TO THE DEAF."

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1867.

The undersigned has been deaf in the right ear for a great length of time, had been troubled with disagreeable noises in the head. I submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg, who by his great skill completely restored the hearing in one operation, in about five minutes' time. I am perfectly satisfied, and would warmly recommend any person suffering from that disagreeable ailment (deafness) to place himself immediately under the care of this eminently skillful and successful physician.

THOMAS J. MOORE,

No. 333 Greenwich-st.

Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office is No. 251 5th-av.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23, 1867.

Dr. Von Eisenberg, 5th-av., New-York:

DEAR SIR: If the following statement can be of service to you I can have no objection to your publishing the same. I feel very grateful to you, and cheerfully bear testimony to your eminent skill as displayed in my case.

I had long suffered with deafness, which seemed to be growing greater every year, and while in New-York, in October last, by the advice of one of my friends, I called upon you. I did not, however, expect to be relieved, as I had already expended considerable sums in consulting various physicians and surgeons, whose advice had not in the slightest degree benefited me. To my great delight, however, I found my hearing improved after the first consultation, and after paying you ten visits during the space of a fortnight, I could hear almost as well as in the days of my youth. The cure in my case seems to myself and friends almost miraculous, and I ought to state that I experienced no pain whatever from your operations or applications.

I send this by the hand of my friend, Col. J. B. Williamson, who can certify to all the statements I have herein made.

In conclusion, I would state that upon learning that my means were limited, you made a considerable reduction in your charges.

Gratefully, your sincere friend and obedient servant,

CHARLES H. LEDWITH.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV.,

Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TRANSCRIPT EDITION.

THE CODE OF PROCEDURE

as amended by the Legislature of 1867. A handy volume for the pocket, neatly bound in roan. Price 75 cents. Published at the office of the *Transcript*, No. 80 Centre-st.

This is the only complete edition, with the amendments inserted in their proper places, issued since 1867.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

issue Circular Letters of Credit, for traveler's use, available in all parts of Europe, through the Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.

NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,

Issue and cash Letters of Credit, receive letters for Americans traveling in Europe.

Agents for the lines of steamers between Havre and New-York.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, June 3, 1867.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 1.60 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 9.00 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 2.80 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

BANKING HOUSE OF WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,

NO. 29 WALL-ST.,

ESTABLISHED 1854,

Dealers in GOLD and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. WE BUY AND SELL GOLD OVER OUR COUNTER AT GOLD-ROOM QUOTATIONS, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK. NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK. JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c., WANTED AND FOR SALE. APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHAS. N. TALBOT,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,
GEO. T. OLYPHANT,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,
ABIEL A. LOW,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
LE GRAND B. CANNON,
JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,
THOMAS DICKSON,
O. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company on Monday, the 27th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

James W. Otis,
Josiah Lane,
R. M. Blatchford,
Caleb Swan,
Thos. W. Gale,
Dan'l F. Fearing,
Chas. Williams,
W. Whitewright,
W. Blackstone,
Joshua J. Henry,
Acton Civill,
Jno. Auchincloss,
Oliver S. Carter,
O. H. Shepard,
Jas. B. Johnston,
Sidney Brooks,
Henry Parish,
John Bryan,
E. H. R. Lyman,
Henry G. Rice,
R. W. Bleecker.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously elected President, R. W. BLEECKER Vice-President, and FRANKLIN H. CARTER Secretary.

By order. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOND-holders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, May 25, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter that the second installment of fifteen dollars on each share of Stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, is due on the 5th of June next.

Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted upon it.

JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1867.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Annual election for directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on June 4, next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

MORTIMER L. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July A. D. 1867.

GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

UNITED STATES BLASTING OIL CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock M.

JAMES DEVEAU, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Manhattan Gas Light Company will be closed from this date to the 5th of June next. By order of the Board. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 3, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	107¾	108	June, 7-30.......	105¾	105⅞
Coupon, 1881	112	112¼	July, 7-30.......	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106⅜	106⅝	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119½	119¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	109⅝	110	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	118¾	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105⅝	105⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118¼	118¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106⅛	106⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117½	117¾
5-20 " new, '65.	108	108⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116⅞
10-40 Registered.	99½	99⅝	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	115¾	116
10-40 Coupon.....	99⅝	99⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	114¾	115
Gold..............	137	137¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	114¼	114½
August, 7-30.......	106⅛	106⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	113¾	114

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES. HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

BALTZER & TAAKS,

BANKERS,

No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,
Antwerp,
Basle,
Baden-Baden,
Berlin,
Bremen,
Brussels,
Carlsruhe,
Cassel,
Cologne,
Darmstadt,
Dresden,
Dusseldorf,
Florenz,
Frankfort, A. M.,
Genoa,
Hamburg,
Hanover,
Heidelberg,
Leipsic,
London,
Lyon,
Mailand,
Mannheim,
Munich,
Naples,
Paris,
Prague,
Rome,
Rotterdam,
Trieste,
Turin,
Venice,
Vienna,
Wiesbaden,
Zurich.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON, & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold ONLY on commission at the Stock, Mining Stock and Gold Boards, of which we are members.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Dividends, coupons and interest collected.

Liberal advances on Government and other securities.

Information cheerfully given to professional men, executors, &c., desiring to invest.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW STOCK.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, PENN., May 28, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of authority recently granted to the Board of Directors of this Company, books of subscription will be opened at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, from the 20th to the 29th day of June next, inclusive, for the taking of 15,000 shares in the new stock of the Company at 80 per cent. of its par value: 20 per cent. of such par value, representing the amount of bonds redeemed by the Sinking Funds, being credited to the subscribers.

Those who are registered as shareholders on the 10th day of June will possess the privilege of subscribing to the extent of 15 per cent. of the shares then standing in their name. Such 80 per cent. will be payable in cash at the time of subscription. No fractional shares will be issued. Certificates for such new stock will be ready for delivery during the month of July. The transfer books will close on said 10th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the morning of the 17th of June next.

By order of the Board, F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, interest 7 per cent., free of Government tax, payable semi-annually on 1st of April and 1st of October, in New-York.

LIMITED TO $15,000 PER MILE.

This road is located in one of the most densely populated and highly productive sections of Illinois.

The Company have completed and in operation ninety miles of road, and are constructing sixty miles, which will be completed within a few months.

Under a perpetual agreement this line has been connected with that of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, thirty miles from St. Louis, and on completion of the work now in progress will connect with the same road one hundred and twenty-six miles from Chicago.

These bonds are confidently recommended to investors as a security of undoubted safety.

For sale by L. P. MORTON & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC CABLE TELEGRAPH CO., OF NEW-YORK, 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company, of New-York, held June 3, 1867, the following officers of the Company were elected for the ensuing year, to fill vacancies caused by resignations and otherwise.

PRESIDENT.
HON. EDWARD HAIGHT.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
CHARLES L. FROST.
TREASURER—HON. CHAUNCEY VIBBARD.
SECRETARY—W. O. STODDARD.
ENGINEER AND GEN. SUP'T.—J. N. WOOL.
DIRECTORS.
EDWARD HAIGHT, PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
ARTHUR F. WILMARTH, GEO. W. QUINTARD,
CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, WM. R. GARRISON,
CHARLES L. FROST, S. B. RUGGLES,
W. S. WOOL, CHARLES A. SECOR,
W. O. STODDARD, Secretary.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOCKS.—BY order of assignees of Sackett, Belcher & Co., Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKE, Auctioneers, will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No 111 Broadway, New-York City, the following stocks:

Shares.		Par value.
2	of the Clinton Hall Association	$100
5	of the Washington County R. R. Co. of Texas.	100
46	of the Tiffin and Fort Wayne R. R. Co.	50
173	of the Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago R. R. Co.	50
10	of the Knickerbocker Anthracite Coal Co.	10
10	of the Monroe and Erie Plank Road Co.	25
8,000	of the Star Gold Mining Co. of Colorado.	
3,600	of the Central Gold Mining Co. of Colorado.	5

PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Attorneys for Assignees.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1867.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA,
Bellefontaine Line,
Columbus and Indianapolis Central,
City of Cincinnati,
City of Louisville,
Stock and bonds wanted and for sale.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1 for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York, at a premium of one per cent., are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.

The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above specified, on their presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten (10) dollars on each bond. The same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.

All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds will be paid to them and interest thereon cease at maturity.

ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Williamsburgh Gas Light Company, for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 3, next, from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from May 27 to June 3, inclusive. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Receiver of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company will pay a dividend of 20 per cent. on all claims against the said Company allowed and adjusted by him; such payment to be made at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 4th day of June next.

CYRUS CURTISS, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

B. MURRAY, JR.,

BROKER IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

NO. 27 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

REMOVAL.

RICHARDS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Have removed to No. 2 NASSAU-ST., corner of Wall, New-York.

WM. M. RICHARDS. FRED. S. TAYLOR.

CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS. FOR SALE BY TYLER, WRENN & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from the 7th to 15th inst., both days inclusive, for an election, to be held at the office of the Company, at Hawley, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., from 7 to 8 A. M. ED. H. MEAD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of June, prox. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of May, inst., and reopened on Wednesday, 12th of June, prox.

HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

THIS COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, "new issue." For particulars inquire at our office.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867. No. 84 Broadway.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 3, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons due June 15, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

The new Banking-House of this Institution, now opened, being FIRE-PROOF, and the VAULTS and SAFES BURGLAR-PROOF, adequate protection is afforded against fire and burglary to the property of the depositors. Interest at six per cent., free from Government tax, allowed on deposits.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, terminating the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional Dividend for the month of June ensuing, the aggregate dividend of Six (6) per Cent. being payable on the 1st of July next, free of tax. In future the dividends of this Bank will be paid in January and July, instead of June and December as heretofore. The Transfer-books will be closed from June 25 to July 1. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—ON MADISON-AV., IN A STRICTLY private family, with the first and second floors furnished or unfurnished, can be had by a party wishing to live elegantly, liberally and exclusively. Address, with real name, W. W., Boyd's Express Post.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HANDSOME rooms (furnished) in a fine location, convenient to ferries. Apply at 241 Henry-st. References required.

BOARD.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE ROOMS MAY be had with board at No. 49 (new No.) East 21st-st.; house and location unexceptionable.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND A LARGE handsome room, on second floor, bedroom attached, and breakfast for $7 per week, each; family small and very few boarders: below 4th-st., west of Broadway; best references indispensable. Address Q. R., Box No. 116 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 53 WEST 48TH-ST., (first-class four-story brown-stone,) wish to find a plain, substantial, first-class party of two to four adults, who want large, newly and elegantly furnished rooms, with board for the Summer, at half price; worth examination.

A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, delightfully and centrally located, will let a few furnished rooms, with first-class board if desired. No other lodgers. Address A. D., Box No. 163 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 19TH-ST. WILL let one or two very desirable rooms to gentlemen with or without board. Apply at No. 72 West 19th-st. Reference required.

NO. 56 EAST 20TH-ST.—HANDSOME FURnished suites of apartments to let, with private table; also, single rooms for gentlemen; first-class French cuisine.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

TO LET—A GENTEEL FURNISHED LARGE front room, with or without breakfast, to a gentleman, with good references, in a private German family, at No. 268 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

$6 PER WEEK FOR BOARD TO GENtlemen rooming together; $7 and upwards for single rooms at the Dupont House, Hudson-st., corner of Laight; transient board, $1 50 per day.

NO. 13 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, ONE block from Broadway, large and very pleasant rooms to let, with board; location very desirable; reference exchanged.

NO. 214 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV. —To let two neatly furnished rooms on second or third floor, with or without board, in a private family.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single men can be accommodated with furnished rooms, on second floor, at No. 486 Broome-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, with full or partial board, at No. 19 St. Mark's-place; terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH or without board. For terms apply to 14 West 13th-st.

NO. 42 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST., north side—Rooms for gentlemen, without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NORWALK, CONN.—A large private house will be opened by the 10th of June for the accommodation of two or three families with first-class board for the Summer months; delightful location; within five minutes' walk to cars. Address Post-office Box No. 335 Norwalk, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD ON BERGEN HILL, N. J.—Forty minutes from the City; two or three families may be pleasantly accommodated with desirable rooms and first-class board for the Summer or year; house delightfully located; stabling, &c.; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 72, (new number, West 19th-st.)

COUNTRY BOARD AT BROOKSIDE HOUSE, Hastings—All the comforts and conveniences incident to a Summer retreat. Apply at 17 West 26th-st.

BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A PRIvate family, living in the most desirable part of the town, will have for disposal on the 15th June a suite of rooms suitable for a family of adults or single gentlemen; fine grounds, with stable attached to the premises; time from New-York 40 minutes by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For further particulars address P. O. Box No. 87 Elizabeth, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN WITH ONE LITTLE boy, having a fine place in Eastchester, near Mount Vernon depot, New-Haven Railroad, desires to arrange with a gentleman and wife to take charge of it for the Summer; one or two children no objection; fine grounds; good garden, all in order; all the fruits in abundance, and icehouse full, stables, &c.; references exchanged. C. B. W., Box No. 445 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY, HAVING A HANDSOME RESIDENCE five miles east of Peekskill, only two hours from New-York, would let suites of rooms neatly furnished; elegant grounds; shaded walks; well supplied table; good stabling; boating, fishing and gunning. For particulars and photographic views of the place call at ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 953 Broadway.

AT MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—Very superior board and accommodations for adults can be obtained for the season; splendid location; dancing room; croquet ground; stabling for horses; fresh milk, vegetables and fruit in abundance. Address Mrs. READ, Castleridge Seminary.

LARGE AND PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH the best board, can be had in a private family on Staten Island; perfectly healthy location, ten minutes' walk from Quarantine Landing; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 78 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LADY, FOUR children and two nurses, convenient to the City; inland preferred; comfortable quarters, good table and ample playground indispensable. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,622 Post-office.

A FAMILY OF SEVERAL PERSONS may obtain comfortable board, at moderate cost, in a pleasant private family residing at Milton, on the Hudson. Full particulars at Bureau of Information, No. 160 Fulton-st.

BOARD WANTED—WITH FOUR BEDrooms and parlor for the Summer in a private family; not over two hours from the City, and near the water for bathing. Address Box No. 2,461 New-York Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD—MOST delightful location; lake and mountain scenery; excellent fishing and bathing; distance nine hours from the City. Terms $10 per week. Apply at No. 3 Pagoda-place, 120th-st., near East River, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE HAD from the 1st of July in a private mansion with airy rooms; no mosquitoes; 22 miles from the City. For further particulars inquire at No. 38 West 12th-st.

A FAMILY, OWNING A HEALTHY place, well shaded, 30 miles on Harlem Road, will accept a family wishing first-class board; stabling for horses. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

BOARD $10—BY MRS. CONNER, SALTERville, N. J., 27 minutes from Liberty-st. by Central Railroad; bathing, sailing and fishing at the door; location healthy and pleasant.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR LADIES.—Fine location near City by boat. Address RUS, Station D.

BOARD FOR A FAMILY AT WHITE Plains, N. Y., within ten minutes of depot; situation unsurpassed. Address C. M., White Plains.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION have an office at No. 328 4th-av., where donations of food, clothing and money will be gratefully received, acknowledged and promptly sent to the South. Donations of money will also be received by the Treasurer, ARTHUR LEARY, Esq., No. 73 William-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPACIOUS THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 136 2d-av., on the west side, next above the corner of St. Mark's-place; the house is 25 by 54, with large billiard-room extension 37 by 19 feet; lot 25 by 120; fully fitted with gas, bath-rooms, water-closets, and warmed by steam apparatus, and other improvements; in complete order. For further particulars inquire of HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, No. 93 Liberty-st., west of Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 44 East 34th-st., near Madison-av., with stable attached; the house is 28.4 in width, with extra lot on the rear, on which is a first-class brick stable; the house has a brown-stone front, and was built to order of the best materials, and has every modern convenience. For further particulars and permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE PROPERTY Nos. 35 and 37 Worth-st. For particulars inquire in the drugstore, corner Worth-st. and West Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOT ON 8TH-AV., the best site and finest view of the Park. Sold for cash. Apply to E. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—FURNISHED, TO A private family, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegant furnished residence, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day labor, and contains twenty-two rooms, with billiard-table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—One and a half miles south of Sing Sing. The house is a good substantial dwelling, standing on a knoll several hundred feet from the road, and contains seven bedrooms, bathroom, parlor, dining and sitting rooms, laundry, and a large and airy kitchen, furnished with a Beebe range, and hot and cold water. Besides these the attic is finished into servants' rooms and closets. The barn is large and commodious. The situation is remarkably healthy, and the view of the Hudson beautiful. There are thirty-six acres of land, one-half wood; the garden is under full cultivation, and stocked with the choicest fruit trees. The house is thoroughly and well furnished, and will be sold just as it stands, complete in every department, and at a moderate price. Address J. W. ROBINSON, Agent, Sing Sing, or F. W. WORTH, No. 47 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A CITY AND COUNTRY RESIdence combined, within 15 minutes' drive of Harlem Bridge, comprising about 25 acres of land beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, &c., with a first-class brick house with all the modern improvements, outbuildings, graperies, &c.

This land is fast increasing in value, being in the immediate vicinity of extensive City improvements, and is unsurpassed, when a delightful residence combined with an improving investment is desired. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWO PLOTS of ground of 12 acres each at Croton, first station above Sing Sing; would make two of the most desirable country seats between New-York and Albany, or could be divided into eight or ten sites to accommodate parties wishing to purchase together. Those wishing to purchase on the Hudson at reasonable prices should look at this property. Apply to S. SINCLAIR, Tribune Office New-York.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—FORTY minutes from Chambers-st. The Mount Rutherford Company are now offering choice building lots.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., President.
JACOB SHARPE, General Agent,
and the agent for country property on Erie Railway, No. 24 Pine-st.

NEW HOUSE, NINE ROOMS, ONE quarter acre of land, choice fruit, at Westfield, N. J., 19 miles from City by New-Jersey Central Railroad, will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 1 P. M. For particulars inquire of J. M. C. MARSH, No. 34 Pine-st., from 9½ to 11½ A. M. on morning of sale.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HANDSOME HOUSE, in good order, and replete with all modern conveniences, a few minutes' walk from Tremont Station, on the Harlem Railroad; well and cistern water, carriage-house and stables, fruit trees, &c. Apply to D. MILLIKEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS AT FROM $5,000 to $60,000; located on the banks of the Hudson at Nyack, Peekskill, Dobbs' Ferry, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Hudson, Newburgh, also at Hackensack, N. J., Staten Island and Long Island. Inquire of L. KELLNER, No. 91 William-st.

FARM FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE IN Union County, New-Jersey, three miles from Elizabeth City, on the road to Springfield, containing 115 acres of good land. Crops all in; good house and barns, 16 cows and 3 horses. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 4 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AT RHINEBECK, ON EAST BANK of the Hudson, Clifton Point, late residence of Garrettson, deceased, contains 125 acres and water grant. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, Executor, No. 26 Broad-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY place of ten acres on Passaic River, near Newark, and within 45 minutes of City; large brick house, 20 rooms; hot and cold water and gas; barn and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to GEO. W. PLATT, 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—FARM AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESter County, 95 acres; 14 of fruit, 5 of wood, balance tillable, with good dwelling, 12 rooms and outbuildings; Price, $14,000. Address FARM, Box No. 1,951 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT POUGHKEEPSIE, A FIRST-class dwelling-house, in Mill-st., with pleasant grounds attached. Inquire of JAMES SERGEANT, Market-st., Poughkeepsie; or JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE AT CARRIERVILLE, on the Northern railroad of New-Jersey; splendid location, about one mile from Hudson River; good agents wanted. Apply at M. H. E. A. LEGRAND & CO.'S, No. 474 Broome-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL new cottage, 12 rooms, furnished; stable for four horses, situated immediately upon the ocean.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COUNTRY HOUSE; TEN rooms; Erie Railway, ten miles; a very desirable and accessible property. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST Farms, a beautiful residence of eight rooms; price $4,500. Apply to H. BISCHOFF, over the Citizens' Savings Bank.

A WELL-KNOWN AND VALUABLE mineral spring and hotel property for sale, or would exchange for City property.

JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW ACRES OF LAND WITH a first-rate spring of water, within 150 miles of this City. Address SAMSON, Box No. 149 Times Office.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET —No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 845; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—IN HARRISON-st., three minutes' walk from Brick Church Depot, a newly rebuilt substantial cottage house, containing nine rooms, embowered in fine old fruit trees, (apple, cherry, pear and peach;) lot is six-tenths of an acre; beautifully situated; fine garden plot; strawberries, grapes, currants, &c. This is one of the most desirable and healthy locations in this splendid street; will be rented from 15th of June to 1st of May next at $65 per month. Inquire of CHARLES DOWNER, No. 44 Cedar-st., or on the premises, or of H. W. PALMER, Prospect-st.

TO LET AT RYE—A NEWLY-BUILT HOUSE on the Milton Road, near Rye Beach, one mile from the depot; convenient to churches, &c.; 18 rooms and cellars; bath room, hot and cold water, with all modern improvements; carriage-house and stable for four horses, coachman's room overhead; good vegetable garden, products ready for present use; possession immediately; rent until April 1 at $1,200 per annum. Inquire of WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

Also to let, a similar establishment, to be ready about July 1.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER.—A DEsirable residence at Rumson Neck, Shrewsbury, N. J., containing 12 bedrooms, 2 parlors, a dining-room, and two kitchens. Fine river and ocean view, large shady lawn, pasture for cow, stabling, &c. Vegetable garden planted. Will be let furnished or unfurnished. Communication six times a day by Raritan and Del. Bay R. R., and the Sea Shore R. R., and steamboats *Meta* and *Nelly White*. About 9 miles' drive to Long Branch. Apply to D. B. KEELER, Jr., No. 43 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—One and a half hours from New-York; containing 9 rooms, besides basement rooms; ice-house filled; stables and carriage room for six horses; poultry and bath-house; also a large garden planted with vegetables; the house stands in the centre of forty acres, commanding a fine view of the ocean. Inquire of J. M. PLUMB, No. 95 Chambers-st., H. MORGAN or E. H. LUDLOW.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season: rent $200 per month. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE—Having abundance of fruit, river and meadow in the rear, horse and carriage, two parlors, Summer and Winter drawing-rooms and kitchen; only thoroughly first-class tenants, without small children. Address Box No. 66 Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—AT OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, three beautiful new cottages, now being finished, with all the modern improvements; will be ready for occupancy by June 15; easy of access by boat or rail; advantages of location unsurpassed in every particular. Apply to JAMES MASON, No. 30 Wall-st.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—A COTTAGE, containing twelve rooms, at Port Washington Landing, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, 30 miles from New-York; frequent communication with the City by railroad and boat. Apply to MOULTON BROS., No. 170 Broadway.

AT TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, FURNISHED, a nice house and about half an acre, beautifully laid out; price, $150 per month; (set it low through circumstances explained by GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway, or JOHN T. BAYLISS, Tarrytown.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT WASHington Heights (152d-st.) for the Summer or longer; house beautifully situated; large garden, stable and cow. Apply to A. B. MILLS, 156th-st. and 10th-av., and No. 117 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET.

FARM-HOUSE, WELL FURNISHED, to let cheap; fine orchards and gardens, plenty of fruit and shade; three hours by New-Haven cars. Inquire at WILD'S coffee warehouse, Nos. 9 and 11 Dutch-st., New-York, or to E. O. CURTISS, Stratford, Conn.

TO LET AT NEWTOWN, L. I., FOR six months or longer, a house and four acres of land, with plenty of fruit, evergreens and shrubbery; five minutes' walk from depot. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH AND fifth floors, together or separate, No. 254 Broadway, between Warren and Murray sts., one of the best stands in the City for any mercantile business, or for insurance or other offices. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

$40 PER MONTH.—TO LET AT MOTT Haven, "Villa-place," a new stylish house, nine rooms and cellar, water, gas, &c., in complete order; possession immediately. Apply to CHAS. EMMONS, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5.

A HANDSOME PLACE AT WEST FARMS, Westchester County; about one acre of ground, filled with fruits and flowers; a choice and healthy location. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE NEAR SEASHORE, Long Branch, N. J., to let for the Summer, with garden and stable. Price $1,000. Call on or address WM. S. EATON, with Wm. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-street, New-York.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET—A NEAT two-story house near Chappaqua, Westchester County, 33 miles from the City; price $300 for the season. Inquire of EFFINGHAM COCK, No. 134 Duane-st.

AT BULL'S FERRY ON THE SHORE road, partially furnished cottage, 12 rooms, near the water; boating, &c.; good barn; rent $600 per year. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT SARATOGA Springs to rent for the season, containing 12 rooms; situated in Lake-av. Apply to W. H. WATSON, Saratoga Springs.

NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV.—ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses; can be seen during the day. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 12 South William-st.

TO LET—ON UNION-SQUARE, A SUITE OF TWO or three elegant furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged. No. 40 East 14th-st.

TO LET—AT PORT WASHINGTON, N. J., A house of six rooms, for the Summer months. Apply to GEORGE WILLIAMS, Port Washington, or No. 1,410 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts., New-York.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A NEAT COTtage house, newly furnished, near railroad depot, and within driving distance of New-York.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LET—ROOMS AND BEDROOMS AND workshop in house No. 46 Hudson-st. Apply in the basement store.

TO LET—A NICE COTTAGE WITH FURNIture, No. 91 Lexington-av. Apply at No. 93 East 27th-st., (old number,) of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE FINELY-FURNISHED FRONT apartment on second floor, at the elegant house No. 108 7th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ELEGANTly furnished in a first-class house. Apply at No. 48 Lexington-av.

PLEASANT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR single gentlemen, without board, 34 West 29th-st.

OFFICE TO RENT.—ONE OF A SUITE pleasantly located at No. 104 Broadway, third floor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

This well-known Summer resort will be opened for the reception of guests in the LATTER PART OF JUNE.

Rooms may be engaged by addressing the proprietor, care of Messrs. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway, or to Ocean House, Newport.

JOS. B. WEAVER, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Now open for the season. This house is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay, and only a moment's walk to the water. Splendid sea bathing, driving, sailing, and fishing unexcelled. Steamer *River Queen*, from Pier No. 26, East River, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P. M. Cars daily. Terms reasonable.

M. B. PARSONS, Proprietor.

THE WINDEMERE HOUSE—GREENwood Lake, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., is now open. The location is beautiful and healthy; fine fishing, boating, &c. Send for circular to M. P. BROWNING & CO.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE.—THIS FAVORITE Summer resort is now open; location healthy; splendid bathing; fine drives; only 51 miles via New-Haven Railroad. P. D. CARRIQUE.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, (OUR PATENT,) watches, gold chains, silver and plated ware, (all our manufacture;) also French clocks, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av. and No. 315 8th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFIED CHECK, NO. 382, DRAWN by De Ronge & Dyett on National Bank of the Commonwealth for $30,260, to the order of A. Dyett, and by him indorsed to us, having been lost or mislaid, all persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating it.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses and servants of all work, accustomed to serve in gentlemen's families, (City and country;) servants of a superior class, having the highest references to the first families in Brooklyn, at MANNING'S "Select" Agency in Court-st., one door from Joralemon-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one who thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking; understands pastry, biscuits, bread and all kinds of desserts; no objections to hotel or boarding-house in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing, and see to growing children; has the best of City reference; would go with a family to Newport for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A woman that thoroughly understands her business; is a good soup and meat cook, understands game and pastry, can make jellies and desserts of all kinds; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 162 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as cook; is a good cook and excellent baker; has no objection to assist with the washing; best City reference for ten years. Can be seen at No. 148 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 6th house from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook; understands her business thoroughly; would attend to milk and butter or assist at washing and ironing; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as nurse; would assist in the chamberwork if required; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 14 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; references from first-class families as to character and capability. Apply at No. 400 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG widow as nurse; competent to take care of a baby from its birth, or will take care of grown children; no objection to the country for the Summer; best of reference. Apply at No. 142 East 28th-st.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A PRIVATE family, or a few gentlemen, by two sisters, thoroughly competent laundresses, at their own home. First-class City reference. No. 124 3d-av., rear building, Room No. 8, basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; she is willing and obliging; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Can be seen, with the best of City reference, at No. 346 East 23d-st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman, with good City reference, a situation in the City or country; kind and attentive to children; would take charge of an invalid lady; wages $9. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotchwoman as cook and help with washing; twelve years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 136 West 31st-st., over private stable.

WANTED—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S washing, or to go out to day's work. Call or address for three days, MRS. J. BRUCE, No. 258 Avenue B, corner East 15th-st., Room No. 15.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant; can give three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 274 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN FEmale, well educated, in an American family, as chambermaid and waitress; best of references given. Call for two days at No. 48 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 15 West 17th-st., for two days, between 10 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at her present employer's, No. 430 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch woman as housekeeper; is capable of taking care of an invalid, or a child from its infancy; good City reference. Call at 137 (new No.) West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 473 8th-av., near 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., corner 18th-st., entrance in 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER and seamstress by an English girl; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference. Send a note to DRESSMAKER, 10 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl a situation as cook; speaks English. Apply at No. 133 Crosby-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; Doctor's reference if required. No. 469 West 42d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls at 100 East Houston-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ECONOMical woman a situation in a private family as cook or to take charge of a house in the absence of the family; understands all kinds of baking; the best of City references given from her last place. Can be seen at 1,249 Broadway, near 31st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN COUNTRY OR City, by a Scotch Protestant, as chambermaid and fine washer; understands French fluting, &c., or would take the place of a child's nurse; good City reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or lady's maid; understands dressing hair, &c.; good City reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; no objection to the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, WHO can take full charge of children from their infancy, a situation; is an excellent sewer; would travel or go to the country; City reference. Can be seen at No. 129 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as cook; is an excellent baker; good references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 247 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook, willing to assist with the washing and ironing; country preferred; the best of reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 328 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEW-ENGland woman; is an excellent seamstress; very capable and a good housekeeper; has best of references. Inquire at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., second story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of soups, side dishes, jellies and desserts; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 24th-st., one door from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress; chambermaid preferred; has first-class City references from her last place. Call for three days at No. 403 (new number) East 15th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MEAT COOK for a hotel; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent recommendations; no objection to any distance in the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, with a girl 13 years of age, as nurse; would take charge of a nursery, and the girl as assistant; is capable for the situation; has good City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—IN A SUMMER HOUSE OR COUNtry hotel a situation as meat and pastry cook, or would take the place of laundress or chambermaid and waitress. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress, in a private family; would go to the country for Summer months; can give good reference. Can be seen until suited at present employer's, No. 8 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman who is an experienced nurse, capable of taking entire charge of an infant or growing children, and sewing; very best City references. Can be seen at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; ring the bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver thoroughly; has the best City recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid in a private family; has no objections to go in the country; can give nine years' best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, able girl to cook, wash and iron; is a first-rate cook and a beautiful washer and ironer; don't object to a large family; wages, $12 per month; best of City reference. Call at No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO LIVED IN a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant in the City or country, or nurse and children's maid; quick at the needle; wages $9. Call or address No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, in either City or country, as waitress or chambermaid, or waitress; good reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 222 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person to do chamberwork and fine washing or waiting or sewing; will try hard to please in the City or country; good City reference given. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English woman as nurse and seamstress, lately arrived, has no objections to travel or go in the country. Call for three days at No. 94 East 11th-st., near 2d-av. Second floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress; would like to go in the country with a City family; understands fluting; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman in City or country; has several recommendations from her last place as fine washer, ironer, chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; City or country; good cook, washer and ironer; has four years' recommendation from her last place. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; can take a waiterman's place; or as first-class chambermaid; City or country; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, in the City or country. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st.—All private families, hotels and boarding-houses supplied with first-class servants of all nations, and for all the different branches of work.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to take care of children or to do light chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation; is an experienced seamstress and nurse; best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH FIRST-CLASS cook, who is perfect mistress of her business, a situation in the City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands pastry, made dishes, &c.; best reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 99 East 4th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; would do light chamberwork; has good reference. Call at No. 201 West 16th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse in a private family. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 367 Bowery. Best of City references given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as infant's nurse; understands the care of children; wishes to go to the country; best of City reference. Call at 111 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation to go to the country as first class cook; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 19th-st., fourth house east of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR chambermaid and waitress; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 886 2d-av., near 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse or chambermaid. Call at No. 177 West 46th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 359 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do washing and chamberwork for a family; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at 452 2d-av.

GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILIES' WASHing wanted by an experienced laundress; also those wishing to send their washing in from the country; will be carefully taken care of; does French fluting and fine washing; best of City reference. Call or address at No. 182 7th-av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROcure a first-class situation for a young woman as laundress to go to the country for the Summer; she has a thorough knowledge of her business, and is an excellent fluter. Call at her present employer's, No. 22 West 22d-st.

A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE A first-class situation for a young woman as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; or would wait on grown children. Call for three days at No. 35 University-place, where she will be highly recommended by her present employer.

GOOD SERVANTS AND GERMAN GIRLS ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITuation for a young woman as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer or would wait on grown children. Call at No. 3 University-place, where she will be highly recommended by her late employer.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY DESIRES to engage as companion or governess with a lady or family traveling or at home; ample testimonials. Address Box No. 47 Post-office.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as light porter; can write a good hand; is not afraid to work; can show reference as to honesty and sobriety; understands the driving of horses, and can make himself generally useful. Address J. R., Box No. 211 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady young man who understands his business thoroughly; is a safe driver; will be found willing and obliging; will go to any part of the country; good City reference. Address P., Box No. 200 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a steady young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver; will be found willing and obliging; will go to any part of the country; has the best of City reference. Address R. O., Box 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; parted in consequence of the family leaving town. Address R. P., No. 900 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN TO a gentleman's family, by a man who has a thorough knowledge of horses, carriages, harness and stable; is a good and careful driver, both willing and obliging. City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box 212, Times office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class single man; has no objection to the country; has fine references from his former employer as regards capability, sobriety and honesty. Address P. M., McNicol's livery stables, No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; is willing to go in the country for any time; is good groom and driver; can see my last employers any time; can milk or do anything round a gentleman's place; can give satisfactory reference. Call or address T. S., No. 215 W. 15th-st., in the private stable, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; would assist in gardening and make himself generally useful about a gentlemen's place; can milk well; can come well recommended from his last place. Can be seen at No. 219 Bowery, or address B. T., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a thorough English servant, who knows his business, inside and out; has the very best of references in this City; or would like to travel as groom; or valet with a family or young gentleman going to Europe. Call or address HENRY, Excelsior Stable, Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for one week.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF TEN YEARS' EXperience, with the best of City and country recommendations, a situation as coachman; would be willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 95 East 23d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN, OF CHRIStian principles, a situation; is capable of making himself useful in various ways; understands cooking thoroughly, is a good waiter, &c.; gardening, &c.; has first-class references. Inquire at No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single, steady, sober man, who thoroughly understands both in their various branches; is obliging and willing to make himself useful; has the best of City reference. Address T. R., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, steady, sober young man as coachman; is an experienced groom and careful driver; can milk, and will be found willing and obliging; has first-class reference from his last employer. Address J., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman with a private family; thoroughly understands his business; is perfectly willing and obliging; can give good City reference from his last employer; has no objections to the country. Address T. B., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man; has long experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can give undoubted reference from his last employers, both City and country; is obliging. Address L. H., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION in the country; is fully competent to take care of horses, careful driver, &c.; is a good plain gardener and capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place and is willing to make himself useful. Address M. C., Box 218 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife—the man as good gardener and farmer, understanding the care and management of horses and cattle; his wife as good cook, washer and ironer; neither of them afraid of work. Address T. M., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single, steady, sober man; is an experienced groom and careful driver; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference for capability and honesty. Call or address T. S., Coleman's saddlery, No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who is sober, steady and willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; can present the best of reference as to character, abilities, &c.; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who has thorough knowledge of horses, carriages and stable; has good City and country reference; has lived three years in his last place. Address J. M., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN and wife, no children, the charge of a house for the Summer; the woman would wash for the family; the highest recommendations. Call or address R. C., at GRAHN & CAHILL'S, No. 935 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; has long experience in care of horses and carriage; can give the best of reference, both City and country, and is willing to make himself useful. Address M. H., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; will be found willing and obliging; can milk a cow if required; no objection to the country; good reference from his last place. Address S. R., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a steady man; is competent in his business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 913 Broadway, drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best of City references. Call or address J. L., No. 8 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway, at his present employer's.

WANTED—BY A MAN LATELY LANDED, A situation as a stableman; understands horses; good reference from the gentleman he has lived with in Ireland. Call at No. 110 Chrystie-st., for MICHAEL HANNIN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a sober steady man; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to go to the country. Address T. W., Box No. 208 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Scotchman, who understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Address J. W., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is willing and obliging, and is well recommended by his last employers; has no objections to City or country. Address E. D. W., No. 362 Broadway, saddlery-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, lately landed, a situation as waiter in a private family; has fifteen years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; perfectly understands his business; also understands gardening; good reference. Address J. P. M., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable, steady man, who understands his business perfectly in all its branches; best City reference. Address J. H., Box 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman or to take care of a road-team; eight years' reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the store.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or gardener; has no incumbrance; willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address P. F., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Scotchman (single) where a first-class gardener is required; best of references. Address J. D. O., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; has long experience in the City; also wait on the family to Europe. Call or address PRIVATE STABLE, No. 47 West 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family or hotel; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply to L. T., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as coachman or groom, or to look after road-horse; country preferred. Can be at the private stable, No. 32 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL WITH a gentleman going to Europe, by a young man of good habits and character. Call or address Mr. SAUNDERS, No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO leave the City a situation for his coachman, as he is one he can highly recommend. Address M., Box No. 203 Times Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; IS a very steady man and careful driver; can give the best of City reference from his last place, where he has lived six years. Call at No. 65 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; has nine years' City reference; is willing to go to the country and make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 2[illegible] Times Office.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A MAN WHO HAS HAD much experience, wishes employment for four or five hours daily in addressing wrappers or envelopes, or in posting books, or any other business. Address H., Box No. 104 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE a competent English woman (a Protestant) as housekeeper or to wait on an invalid lady; highest testimonials; no objection to the country. Apply at her present employer's, after 10 o'clock, No. 14 Livingston-place.

WANTED—AN OLD EXPERIENCED MAN; one having a knowledge in preparing prescriptions in a botanic drug-store, and can make himself generally useful. None others need apply at No. 100 4th-av., June 4 and 5, between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN, AS COACHMAN, to go into the country, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; must be single, and entirely competent. Address H. M. R., Box No. 3,294 Post-office.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A FARM within 30 miles of New-York, a man who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended. None other need apply. Address Box No. 2,340, Post-office, New York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO go to the country for the Summer; best of references required. Call at No. 30 West 10th-st., for two days from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS NURSE AND SEAMstress; Protestant preferred; must have good references. Inquire at No. 7 East 12th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; WILLING TO ASsist in washing for a small family, with good recommendations. Apply after 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 9 West 34th-st.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL BROWN'S GLASS-CLEANING POLISH, patented for cleaning and polishing windows, mirrors, gold and silver plated ware, brass, copper, tin, &c. It is the best article that has yet been tried. Every one who has tried it says so. Beware of imitations. For full particulars call on or address C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York. Branch office No. 398, Broadway.

STATIONER—WANTED, A SALESMAN THOROUGHLY posted in every branch of the retail trade. One who can influence good trade down town will be liberally dealt with. Address stating salary expected, and references, which must be unexceptionable, Box No. 2,625, Post-office, New-York.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 134 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DESIRE UNE place chez un gentilhomme; pour faire la cuisine et pour la blanchissage. S'adresser à No. 192 Grand-st.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY.....June 8
EDINBURGH..........WEDNESDAY...June 12
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY.....June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON...WEDNESDAY...June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY.....June 22

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI..........May 29
ALEPPO..........June 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin..........$100 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........100

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.

REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for

LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,

calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, June 8.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, June 15.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, June 22.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.

Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board,

First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.

TAMPICO.....ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ.....HILLIARD.....SATURDAY, July 6

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA..........June 15
CHICAGO..........June 29
MANHATTAN..........July 13

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, June 8
HELVETIA, THOMPSON..........SATURDAY, June 15
THE QUEEN, GROGAN..........SATURDAY, June 22
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, June 29

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the A1, American, iron screw steamer

CONCORDIA,
Capt. SEARS,
on WEDNESDAY, June 12,

from Pier No. 49 North River, direct to Antwerp, taking passengers and freights at the usual rates.

Apply to

HILLER & CO.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,

No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.....G. V. Sumner....Saturday, June 22
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, July 20
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, August 3

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.........June 15 | SATURDAY......July 13

At noon.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.

Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the A 1 American iron screw steamer

CONCORDIA, Capt. SEARS,

on SATURDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, direct to Antwerp, taking passengers and freight at the usual rates.

Apply to

HILLER & CO.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 15, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR.....June 29
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS.....July 13

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.

JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

JUNE 21—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer SACRAMENTO for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.

THE MAGNIFICIENT SIDE-WHEEL OCEAN STEAMSHIP

QUAKER CITY,

having been elegantly refitted, is now at her berth at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st., and will leave with the above excursion on Saturday, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliara, Palma, Valencia, Madeira and Bermuda, and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Also England and the Rhine.

Applications for the few remaing state-rooms must be made to the Committee through

C. C. DUNCAN, No. 117 Wall-st.

As the whole ship is reserved for the accommodation of the passengers, no cargo will be received.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships

EAGLE..........GREENE...THURSDAY, June 6
COLUMBIA.....BARTON...THURSDAY, June 13
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....THURSDAY, June 20

For freight or passage apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The fast and elegant steamship

SAN FRANCISCO

will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on MONDAY, June 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer

AMERICA.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

For passage or freight apply to

WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., New-York.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.

CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.

During the continuance of the present dull season, the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:

THURSDAY, June 6, GEN. BARNES, MORTON,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, June 11, LEO, DEARBORN,
From Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
SATURDAY, June 15, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS,
From Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—ONLY STEAMER this week. The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, June 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The first-class steamer

WILMINGTON

is now loading at Pier No. 39 East River. Will have quick dispatch.

Freight taken at the lowest rates.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

N. B.—Bills of lading signed at the steamer.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GENERAL MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on June 18.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, June 8.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHANGE OF PIER.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, resumes her regular trips on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. LIVINGSTON, FOX & Co., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON— CABIN PASSAGE REDUCED—The Florida ports and the South and Southwest—One of the favorite steamships of the above line will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 14, East River, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR, for Florida, and with the South Carolina Railroad for all points in the South and Southwest; freight received during all working hours. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL PICNICS.

BUENA RIDGE GROVE, Motthaven, N. Y., will be let this season for picnics. To secure the choice of days, apply early to office of Steel Works, Mott Haven.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 and their friends—Remember, their excursion comes off TO-MORROW (Wednesday,) June 5, 1867. Tickets can be had at the following landings, viz.: Williamsburgh, 7 o'clock; Broome-st., East River, 7½; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 7¾; Peck-slip, New-York, 8; foot of Sussex-st., Jersey City, 8½, and on board the barge at the foot of Leroy-st. from 7 till 9 o'clock A. M. Come old and young and go with your aged sires. P. S.—Please make returns for tickets sold.

Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Col. ABRAHAM DALLY, Secretary.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steam ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3¼ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

ASTROLOGY.

A POSITIVE FACT.—MME. ROSS IS THE only business and medical clairvoyant you can depend on. She shows the likeness and tells the name of your future husband; gives lucky numbers, &c. No. 98 West 27th-st., (new number 144,) near 7th-av. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE VERY EMI- nent Clairvoyant, MME. DECALOM; she heals the sick, guides the young, the married are made happy in business. Her advice is valuable. No. 49 East 25th-st.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIR- voyant, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after May 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) New-York:

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.

DAVID WILLIAMS, President,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, May 29, 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, May 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, May 30, 11 A. M.	Thursday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, May 31, 12 M.	Friday, May 31, 3 P. M.
Saturday, June 1, 3 P. M.	Monday, June 3, 7 A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Renssalaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning will leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 31st	5 P. M.	Friday, 31st	6½ A. M.
Saturday, 1st	3 P. M.	Saturday, 1st	7 A. M.
Monday, 3d	3½ P. M.	Monday, 3d	6¾ A. M.
Tuesday, 4th	4 P. M.	Tuesday, 4th	6¾ A. M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12 North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The splendid new steamer ANTELOPE will commence her regular trips on this route on SATURDAY MORNING, June 1, leaving Harrison-st. Pier at 8 A. M. every day, without exception; will land at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill on return at 1½ P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITE- stone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places. No freight received.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.— Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DAN- bury Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:45 o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.— Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

TIME TABLES OF ALL RAILROADS and steamboats published by BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway. June number now ready.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.

Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. Change of time of departure of trains.

On and after MONDAY, June 3, 1867 (until further notice,) trains will leave, viz:

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

At 7 A. M. viâ Kensington, fare..........$3 00
At 8:40 A. M., viâ West Philadelphia, fare, including that of connecting road..........3 25
At 12 M., viâ West Philadelphia; fare, including that of connecting road..........3 25
At 1 P. M., viâ Camden, fare..........2 25
At 4:30 P. M., viâ Camden, fare..........3 00
At 6 P. M., viâ Kensington, fare..........3 00
At 12 P. M., viâ Kensington, fare..........3 00

The 10 A. M. line will be discontinued.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, THE SOUTH AND WEST,

trains will leave at 8:40 A. M., 12 M., and 7:30 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF,
Assistant Superintendant.

JERSEY CITY, May 31, 1867.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leaves James-slip:

7:30 A. M. for Greenport and way stations.

10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.

3 P. M., express to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.

4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.

5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAIL- ROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERE- tofore existing under the firm name of HARRIOT, PARKER & CO., expires this day by its own limitation.

(Signed) S. J. HARRIOT,
C. L. PARKER,
J. B. HARRIOT,
ABRAM IVES, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1867.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm name of HARRIOT, PARKER & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking and stock commission business at No. 19 New-st.

(Signed) S. J. HARRIOT,
C. L. PARKER,
J. M. NOYES,
V. P. NOYES, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF ROLLINS, BROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved.

G. A. ROLLINS,
JOHN F. ROLLINS,
E. A. ROLLINS.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

The undersigned will continue business under the title of ROLLINS & CO., at their old office, No. 27 William-st.

G. A. ROLLINS,
E. A. ROLLINS.

FRANCIS P. SAGE, JR., HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SAGE & CO. The business will hereafter be conducted by the remaining partners under the same firm name.

SAGE & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

"ERARD" GRAND PIANO-FORTE,
REAL BRONZES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 34 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., all the elegant furniture contained in said house, viz.:

DINING-ROOM.

Carved walnut extension dining-table, carved walnut and French oak buffet; solid oak arm, side, dining chairs in crimson reps; walnut chiffonier, set elegant crimson figured reps curtains, carved walnut chandelier, superb marble and bronze mantel clock with real bronze figure "Cæsar;" fine oil-paintings, fruit, flowers and landscapes, by Alexander Couder, &c.; two very elegant Parian groups, scenes from the "Midsummer Night's Dream," French china and glass, velvet carpet, &c.

DRAWING-ROOM.

Elegant rosewood drawing-room suite in blue reps and slip covers; very elegant carved rosewood, ebony and ormolu etageres; centre and fancy tables, marble tops; carved walnut Gothic chairs in embroidery; bookcases; very elegant rosewood grand piano-forte, 7-octave, Erard, London, maker; piano stools, music stand; very elegant real bronze mantel clock, with figure "Horace," real bronze groups, L'Amour, Le Confie Al' Amitie, La Penitence, signed A. Carrier; real bronze urns, centre pieces, card receivers, vases, candelabras, &c.; real bronze and ormolu bouquet holders; tripod tables; fine oil-paintings; fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors; elegant blue and figured reps curtains; fine lace curtains; two very elegant antique real bronze chandeliers, and two side gas brackets to match, Egyptian style; elegant Axminster rugs and carpets.

HALLS AND STAIRWAYS.

Carved oak hall-stand and chairs; bronze hall lights and brackets; Axminster velvet and Brussels stair and hall carpets and oil-cloths.

LIBRARY.

Very elegant carved walnut and French oak library suite in blue and figured reps, elegant wardrobe, French secretaries, fine proof and line engravings, four very elegant portraits in human hair, Henry Clay, Jenny Lind, &c.; bronze and gilt chandeliers, &c.; English Brussels carpets, &c.

BEDROOMS.

Fine carved rosewood, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands, centre and fancy tables, secretary, library book-cases, sofas, chairs and easy-chairs, pure curled hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, lace and damask curtains, engravings, oil-paintings, solid oak bedroom suites, chandeliers, brackets, mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., together with the kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence. The house will be open for inspection on TUESDAY, the 4th inst., by permits, which, with catalogues, may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A CHICKERING GRAND ACTION PIANO-FORTE.

Will sell by auction on TUESDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 36 East 14th-st., corner of University-place, a large and valuable assortment of furniture, made to order, viz.: Large and extra size mantel, centre and pier mirrors, Axminster carpets, velvet and Brussels carpets, marble statuary, fine oil-paintings, double rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and gold, ditto drab and gold; costly chandeliers, clock, bronzes, &c.; black-walnut dining suite, extension table and buffet, chairs, covered in moquet; oval mirrors, superb dinner and dessert set, blue and gold, with flowers; glassware, &c. Bedrooms of various styles, black walnut, rosewood, &c.; mattresses, &c.; library rosewood bookcase, book racks, chairs; library table, couch, (to match;) Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, nearly new; fire screen and other valuable furniture.

Particulars in catalogue.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of June next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of condemned clothing and camp and garrison equipage, consisting of, say about:

29,000 Woolen Blankets,
2,000 Uniform Coats,
350 Great Coats,
1,000 Sack Coats,
1,500 Trowsers,
600 pairs Stockings,
110 Hats,
380 Great-Coat Straps,
100 pairs Leggings,
1,150 Knapsacks,
2,800 Tent Poles,
399 Tent Stoves,
30,000 pound Common Tents
25,000 pound Wall Tents,
20,000 pound Hospital Tents,
11,000 pound Shelter Tents,
248 Sibley Tent Tripods,
A lot of Brass articles,
100 Bedsacks,
1,500 Tent Pins,

and various small articles of clothing and equipage.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, within four days of sale, and further information obtained.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds: ten per cent. down, and balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale under forfeiture of purchase.

Bvt.-Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 4, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

1,000 packages Malaga raisins.
750 frails new crop dates.
200 boxes fire crackers.
27 cases figs, cartoons and boxes.
17 bags tapioca.
1,600 boxes figs.
50 boxes Valencia raisins.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier 12 E. R.:

12 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
3,598 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.

Cargo schooner *Lizzie Garrow*, from Palermo.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Rosewood, piano-fortes, carpets, china and glassware.

By THEALL & BROS., TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) June 5, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st. Particulars to-morrow.

WM. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.

JOHNSON & MILLER WILL SELL AT auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock on

TUESDAY, June 4,

a splendid residence, situated at Elizabeth, N. J., only 40 minutes from New-York; 80 passenger trains to and from the City daily. The property consists of a fine new house and ten full lots of ground, 25x100 each, on the corner of Jersey-st. and Dehart-place, near the residence of the late J. A. Edgar, seven minutes' walk from the depot; location unsurpassed; splendid surroundings; house contains 13 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace in cellar, &c.; grounds finely laid out, choice trees, fruit and shrubbery; all in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply at the auctioneers', No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or to J. M. MEEKER, near the depot, Elizabeth, N. J., who will show the premises. Also, at same time and place,

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY,

Nos. 95, 97 and 99 Water-st., Brooklyn, near Catharine Ferry; three large brick buildings, admirably adapted for any kind of manufacturing purposes; also steam-engine and boiler of 12 horse power, together with belting, shafting, hoist-wheel, ropes, &c.; terms easy. For maps apply at the auctioneers', No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

TO MACHINISTS, MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—Desirable factory property on the north side of 53d-st., between 1st-av. and East River, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKE, Auctioneers. The lot is 20x100 feet 5 inches, the building 21x70, three-story brick, heated with steam, well-lighted, and water throughout; twelve-horse power steam engine, shafting, belting, pulleys, &c.; all complete and in perfect running order; 11 lathes and 5 iron vises, with full and complete sets of tools, turning tools, saws, &c., &c.; 1 large power-lathe, complete and perfect in every particular; machine-shop, 1 forge, and room for casting, with machinist's tools, &c. Maps and plans of building, and particulars, at office of auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of the lease, fixtures and machinery of the foundry Nos. 299 and 301 East 19th-st., in the City of New-York, consisting of all the wooden buildings, including small molding-shop, office, carpenter-shop, &c., iron cramps, weights and tools, several hundred wooden and iron flasks, barrels of flour, iron door, lintel and sill patterns, leather belting, 100 tons of coal, 60 tons of pig and machinery iron, one safe; also horse, wagon and harness, and office furniture, &c. R. M. LUSH, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A REMOVAL.

MINER, STEVENS & CO. have removed temporarily their carriage ware rooms from No. 406 Broadway to the Church Building, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, where they have for sale a large assortment of carriages and light wagons of their own City make, of superior quality, at reduced prices. Their factory is at No. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
CARRIAGES

at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at GREAT BARGAINS.

NO. 638 BROADWAY, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BAY TEAM OF coach horses, 15¾ hands high, 7 and 8 years old; warranted sound and kind in double and single harness; also a very stylish gray mare, 5 years old; fast trotter; light wagon; double and single harness. Apply to GEORGE HARTLEY, No. 443 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PAIR OF YOUNG black horses, 15¾ hands high, well broke and sound; suitable for a coach or lighter vehicle. Apply at the private stable No. 84 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCK- away. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE, STYLISH BLACK HORSE, good in single and double harness, and under the saddle. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, in West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

ELEGANT PARK AND PONY PHEATONS, coupe and Germantown rockaways, Victorias; fine top and no-top buggies, depot wagons, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., cheap. TAYLOR'S No. 59 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

A FLEET YOUNG HORSE FOR SALE. Inquire of Mr. DEAN, No. 893 Broadway, for three days, between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

MEETINGS.

ADELPHI ACADEMY, BROOKLYN.

A public meeting will be held in Clinton-av. Congregational Church, (Rev. Dr. Budington's,) Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 4, at 8 o'clock, to take steps toward erecting in that neighborhood a first-class Academy, including a spacious Calisthenic Hall.

The subject of improved methods of education, particularly as regards PHYSICAL TRAINING, will be discussed.

The following gentlemen have consented to speak:

Rev. W. I. BUDINGTON, D. D.
Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, D. D.
Rev. D. MOORE, Jr., D. D.
Rev. GEO. E. THRALL, and others.

All friendly to this enterprise are invited to attend.

H. DOLLNER,
SAMUEL VERNON,
C. W. L. F. MORROW,
A. S. BARNES,
E. G. WEBSTER,
E. L. ROBERTS,
JOS. LEE,
CHAS. PRATT,
THOMAS VERNON,
J. L. BRUMLEY,
BENJ. BRYER,
J. F. WHITNEY,
STEPHEN REEVE,
J. MAYER.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY. —A stated meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 4, at 8 o'clock. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Esq., will read a paper on *The Merchants of New-York, 1765—1775.*

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

Under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.
STEINWAY HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 4, at 8 o'clock.

The following artists will assist: Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mme. Raymond Ritter, Mrs. Emeline Reed, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. E. J. Connolly, and the New-York Harmonic Society and Orchestra.

Conductor..........Mr. F. L. Ritter.

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture to Shakespeare's "Othello," by Mr. Ritter.
2. 46th Psalm, written for the occasion, by Mr. Ritter.
3. The Hymn of Praise, by Mendelssohn.

Tickets, one dollar; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.
STEINWAY HALL.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
June 5, 1867.

The following artists will assist:
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano.
Miss NETTIE STERLING, Contralto.
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.
Mr. A. H. PEASE, Pianist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
Mr. CARL ROSA and Mr. C. MATZKA, Conductors.
AND
FULL ORCHESTRA.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

Doors open at 1; to begin at 2 o'clock.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

Under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.
STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1867.
Haydn's Grand Oratorio of
THE CREATION.

Characters introduced in first and second parts:

Gabriel..........Soprano.......Mme. Parepa-Rosa
Uriel..........Tenor..........Mr. Geo. Simpson
Raphael..........Bass..........Mr. J. R. Thomas

And in part third:

Adam..........Bass..........Mr. J. R. Thomas
Eve..........Soprano..........Mme. Parepa-Rosa
Uriel..........Tenor..........Mr. Geo. Simpson

Together with the full chorus of the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
And full Orchestra.

Organist..........E. J. Connolly.
Conductor..........F. L. Ritter

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—No. 806 BROADWAY.

MONDAY EVENING, June 3, 1867, and every evening until further notice, the only original and genuine GEORGIA MINSTRELS, (16 first-class artists,) comprised of real negroes from the plantations of Georgia, who were slaves previous to the Rebellion, will have the honor of appearing before the New-York public in a programme replete with Southern wit and humor. Price of admission, 50 cents; orchestra chairs, 75 cents. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all theatres, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 3d June next, for supplying FRESH BEEF from 16th June to 31st December, 1867, to Bellevue Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Almshouse, Work-house, Penitentiary, Charity Hospitals, Randall's Island, Ward's Island. Offers will be received for each institution and proposals to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the contract. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department. Any information required will be given on application at their office.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
Commissioners.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1867.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPO- sals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock, A.M. of SATURDAY, the 8th day of June, 1867, for the supply of cast iron water-pipes and castings, viz.:

4,081 feet cast iron water-pipes, 20 inches internal diameter.
10,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 12 inches internal diameter.
20,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 6 inches internal diameter.
3,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 4 inches internal diameter.
26 tons of branch castings.
19 tons of special castings.
11 tons of stopcock boxes and covers.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposal for Cast Iron Water-pipes and Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering.

The amount of security required will be for the pipe and branch castings, fifteen thousand dollars; for the special castings, two thousand dollars; for the stopcock boxes and covers, one thousand dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BRASS-FOUNDERS.—SEALED PRO- posals will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1867, for the supply of

50 1-inch brass stop-cocks.
50 ¾-inch brass stop-cocks.
2,000 ⅝-inch brass stop-cocks.
500 ½-inch brass stop-cocks.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-Cocks," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering. The amount of security required will be one thousand dollars. Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office. The Board reserves the right to reject all bids, if deemed necessary for the public interest.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
May 29, 1867.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT,
FIREMEN'S HALL, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS hereby invite proposals or suggestions for a more perfect system than the one now in use for connecting their Central Telegraph Office at this point with the several apparatus houses, bell-towers, &c., and with the street stations, designating the location of fires in the most simple and reliable manner. Communications to be addressed to the undersigned before the 20th of June, inst., indorsed "Proposals for Telegraph."

T. BAILEY MYERS,
J. S. ABBE,
Committee on Telegraph.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 9 [illegible] of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City, and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation," passed April 23, 1867, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, have appointed and do hereby appoint TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas Room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.

The said act contains the following provision: "All persons having claims against the City of New-York now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 28 (twenty-eight) of an act entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the said county," passed April 25, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the County of New-York, have appointed, and do hereby appoint, TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, (1867,) at the Court of Common Pleas room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open Board of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The said act contains the following provision:

"All persons having claims against the County of New-York, now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I WANT $3,000 TO START A BUSINESS in New-Orleans. There are twenty-five or thirty establishments of this kind in this City, but there is nothing of the kind in New-Orleans. I came from New-Orleans with the money to buy the necessary machinery, &c., but the failure of the First National Bank of that city has left me without funds. I therefore need a partner who can furnish the means. Address A. S. W., care of J. D. Cutter, Esq., No. 20 Park-place.

$30,000 TO $50,000.—AN ACTIVE OR special partner wanted to supply changes to be made in an established wholesale drug business. Address, with name, S. H., Box No. 2,781 Post-office, New-York.

A GOOD CHANCE IS OFFERED TO AN active man with $600 to buy an interest in a light, agreeable and very profitable business.

J. M. MOODY & CO., No. 48 Pine-st.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-street, west of Broadway, Sole Manufacturer for New-York. Refrigerators repaired.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½; EVENING AT 8.
SECOND WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the dashing Dramatic Equestrienne,
MISS LEO HUDSON,
in the Romantic Equestrian Spectacle of
MAZEPPA.
GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES, THRILLING AND PERILOUS FLIGHTS
of the wild horse, personated by the
TRAINED STEED "BLACK BESS."

On exhibition at all hours,
OVER 200,000 CURIOSITIES.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS!
A GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SARIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A JAPANESE EEL.
LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WORRELL SISTERS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

Fifth week of the youthful talented and vivacious
SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE,
supported by a complete burlesque company.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
3d, 4th and 5th,
THE ELVES; OR, THE STATUE BRIDE,
AND ALADDIN.
THURSDAY,
INVISIBLE PRINCE and FRA DIAVOLO.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
ALADDIN and CINDERELLA.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8. Admission 75 cents.

MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

In active preparation, a new local
BURLESQUE ON FAUST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the engagement of
MAGUIRE AND RISLEY'S
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE.
NEW AND STARTLING FEATS.

Admission	$1 00	Family Circle	50
Reserved Seats	$1 50	Boxes	$8 00 and $15 00

Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 8.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
when the admission will be $1 to all parts of the house.

Doors open at 1 o'clock; performance to commence at 2.

GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE at the Brooklyn Academy on FRIDAY, June 7, at 1 o'clock.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE.

MONDAY, June 3, 1867,
Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinees,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Mr. J. W. LINGARD as AMINADAB SLEEK.
With the comic farce of
THE LIMERICK BOY.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way

I tell U our JAPS X L. U C and judge.
I tell U our LEON X Ls. U C and judge.
I tell U our FUN X Ls. U C and judge.
I tell U our OPERA X Ls. U C and judge.
I tell U our BILL X Ls. U C and judge.

To insure good seats, secure in advance.

LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Every night at 8 o'clock; Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2½. After an unprecedented run of nearly six months, this finest Moving Panorama in the world will close June 15, 1867.

Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.

ROBT. J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

THE GRAND CHARITY FAIR IN Union-square will positively close on the 10th inst. Those who desire to view a most beautiful and charming exhibition, and aid a noble charity in erecting a home for destitute children, should hasten to visit the fair. Admission 25 cents.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE.

The new schooner-yacht JOSEPHINE, 143 tons measurement, now lying off the grounds of the Yacht Club at Hoboken, in perfect order for sea at a moment's notice; to be sold for account of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased. Apply

JEREMIAH DEVLIN, No. 459 Broadway, or
HENRY [illegible] SPAULDING, No. 55 Park place,
Executors.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.

FOR SALE,
7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450.
WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.

The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.

The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the office of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 835 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES.—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.

Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—ELEVEN SECOND-HAND pianos, of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS,

Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand pianos to let and sold on installments.

L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—NEW AND SEC- ond hand pianos for sale and to rent. THOS. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

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LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

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REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:

Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. S. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

RUTGERS' FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE Annual Commencement of this College will be held in the Tabernacle Church, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., on THURSDAY, June 6th, at 3 P. M. Doors open at 2 o'clock P. M.

Graduates and former Teachers and Professors of the Institution, can obtain cards of invitation to the Commencement, and to the Reception in the evening, by applying personally or by letter at the College, No. 489 5th-av.

H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., Pres't.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867.

An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in business writing, practical bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for any business.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 20th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses, at Danbury, Conn. For circulars address Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ENGLISH, Classics, Mathematics, &c. Address A. M., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

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A FRENCH TEACHER WISHES A SIT- uation as governess with an American family; best references. Address M. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A LADY, A TEACHER OF ENGLISH, Latin and drawing, wishes a situation for the Autumn. Call at No. 110 East 38th-st.

WANTED—FOR A YOUNG GIRL WHO speaks German and English, a situation as nursery governess. Address MINNA, Station D, Post-office.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

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DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND BEAUTIFIED.
THIS TUESDAY NIGHT, June 4,
TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH PERFORMANCE OF
THE GREAT SPECTACLE,
when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
STRONGLY REINFORCED.
NEW BALLET! NEW DANCES!
NEW COSTUMES AND NEW MUSIC!
A NEW SCENE,
designed and painted by
MR. RICHARD MARSTON,
Subject,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given (for the first time) a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
On SATURDAY, June 8,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1,
when all the new effects will be given.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack
LAST WEEK
OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
TUESDAY, June 4, THURSDAY, June 6,
WEDNESDAY, June 5, FRIDAY, June 7,
and SATURDAY, June 8.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF BOUCICAULT'S IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA
FLYING SCUD,
OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE.

The Summer season will be inaugurated
MONDAY, JUNE 10,
by the fourth annual engagement of the popular comedian
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear in a series of his celebrated Irish impersonations, assisted by a talented company.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM! UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS! The new original New-York Drama still attracting crowded and fashionable houses nightly.

TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,

by far the most successful dramatic production of the season, will be presented again TO-NIGHT, WITH ITS INNUMERABLE DELIGHTFUL SCENES AND INCIDENTS, INCLUDING THE PRISONER'S MARCH, THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE, THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT, STOCK EXCHANGE, BROADWAY, NEWSBOYS' BALLET, GRACE CHURCH, &c.

Seats secured six days in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Manager and Proprietor..........Mr. W. B. Freligh

The popular actor, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, is engaged for a limited period. The THREE GUARDSMEN. Mr. Studley as D'Atagnan, Mrs. W. G. Jones as Anne of Austria. HARROLD HAWK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50c.

TO-NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
LUCILLE WESTERN, LUCILLE WESTERN,
EAST LYNNE, EAST LYNNE,
THE ELOPEMENT. THE ELOPEMENT.
FRIDAY—Benefit of LUCILLE WESTERN.
SATURDAY—Last East Lynne Matinee.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THE FAMILY RESORT!
First appearance of
MR. HARRY BURCHARD,
THE GREAT VENTRILOQUIST and COMIC IMITATOR.

Somebody's Coat, Fanny Bloomer, There's Where the Laugh Comes In, and the IMPERIAL BLACK JAPS, in new features.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
At 2½ o'clock.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE, NO. 600 BROADWAY—600.—Engagement of Wm. Emmett, the Comedian. Entire change of programme. Great success—great success. Something new this week. Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

THE TURF.

THE PATERSON SPRING RACE MEETING.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

FIRST RACE.—The Underwood gift of $300, for all ages, mile heats.

1. R. A. Alexander enters blk. c. *Virgil*, 3 years.
2. R. Underwood enters ch. c. *Metairie*, 3 years.
3. D. McDaniels enters ch. f. *Millie*, 3 years.
4. M. W. Sanford enters b. f. *Dot*, 4 years.

SECOND RACE—THE DERBY.—A sweepstake premium of $1,000, for three-year-olds, $50 entrance, play or pay; one-and-a-half-mile dash; 33 entries.

THIRD RACE.—Premium of $500, for all ages, mile heats.

J. S. Watson enters b. h. *Delaware*, 5 years.

Tickets to the field-stand or field, with or without vehicle, $1 each. Tickets to the family stand, 50 cents each. Badges entitling the holder to any of the public stands and quarter stretch, $8 for the meeting, or $3 for one day. Ladies' tickets to the stands, (sold only to members or badge holders,) $1 each day.

The Erie Railroad trains run from the foot of Chambers-st. to the course at 8, 10, 11 and 11:45 A. M.; the two last with cars for ladies, and making no stop, returning when the races are over.

R. B. CHESWELL, Secretary.

PATERSON RACES.

June 4, 5 and 6.

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF WEATHER.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4—UNDERWOOD GIFT of $300, all ages, mile heats. THE DERBY, $1,000, added to $50 entrance, p. p., for three year-olds, mile and a half, thirty-three entries. Purse $500, all ages, two mile heats.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5—STEEPLE CHASE, $750, a handicap for all ages, twenty-seven jumps, five entries. Purse $200, all ages, one mile. Purse $500, all ages, three miles. Selling race, $300, all ages, one and a quarter miles.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6—HURDLE RACE, $500, a handicap for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles. THE SEQUEL STAKES, $200 added to $100 entrance, two miles, —— entries. Purse $700, all ages, three mile heats. The Consolation Purse $300, all ages, with allowance to beaten horses, one and a quarter miles.

R. B. CHISWELL, Secretary
Passaic County Agricultural Society.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in a letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

CURE FOR EPILEPSY.

NEW DISCOVERY.

For further particulars, address

MRS. A. HILL, No. 217 3d-av., New-York.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character, at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera; those who have been unskilfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RES- TELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREAT- ment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. BONAPARTE & CO., NO. 29 EAST 27th-st., cures Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, in both sexes, on French system, in three to five days; all hours.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment, from whatever cause, should read the special advertisement of Dr. GRINDLE. Dr. Grindle is a regularly educated physician, a graduate of the New-York University Medical College, has a very large office practice, and is making some astonishing cures of neglected and unskillfully treated cases.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BE- YOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

Assessor's Statement in the Thirty-second District—Valuable Reformations in the Assignment of Assistant Assessors—Important Circular from the Revenue Authorities.

The TIMES has already given the total amount of collections, with detailed proof by months and sections in the Thirty-second District, of which Mr. SHOOK is Collector. The Assessor's office of the same District, over which Mr. S. P. GILBERT presides, is the largest and most comprehensive in the revenue service, requiring the constant attention of a large force of assistants and clerks, several of whom are men of requisite legal, banking, manufacturing or business experience. The permanent force is as follows:

Assessor—S. P. Gilbert.

Chief Clerk—S. M. Bowman.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Dist.	Name.	Office.
1	Theo. A. Coles	No. 1 State-street.
2	Albert Fitch	No. 3 William-st.
3	C. G. Patterson	No. 71 Broadway.
4A	L. Jones	No. 3 Coenties-slip.
4B	G. W. Smith	No. 55 Liberty-st.
4C	E. R. Ryan	No. 29 Broadway.
5	J. H. Bogert	No. 137 Broadway.
6	W. T. Simms	No. 83 Cedar-st.
6A	R. Green	No. 54 William-st.
6B	J. H. H. Ward	No. 54 William-st.
	Banks and Bankers.	
6C	W. E. Boardman J. P. Abrams	No. 83 Cedar-st.
	Distilleries.	
6D	G. C. Dean James Dreyfuss Henry McDermott	No. 83 Ceder-st.
7A	Theo. Ritter	No. 29 Broadway.
7B	F. G. Ritter	No. 29 Broadway.
8A	G. R. Hill	No. 55 Liberty-st.
8B	J. M. Armstrong	No. 83 Cedar-st.
9	Geo. W. Hart	No. 284 Pearl-st.
10	J. M. Burtis	No. 284 Pearl-st.
11	C. A. Gage	No. 284 Pearl-st.
12	H. G. Leask	No. 123 Chatham.
13	J. S. Allen	No. 83 Cedar-st.
14	C. G. Stanley	No. 4 New-Chambers-st.
15	M. Friedsam	No. 2 New-Chambers-st.
16	W. Wermerskirch	No. 55 Liberty-st.
17	L. D. Abbott	No. 29 Broadway.
18	W. E. Smith	No. 55 Liberty-st.
19	P. Cleveland	No. 48 Fulton-st.
20	W. W. Whitney	No. 284 Pearl-st.
20	H. A. Root	No. 284 Pearl-st.

Detailed—W. H. Palmer, E. McDonnell, C. F. Smith, J. McHarg, J. C. Broadhead, No. 83 Cedar-street.

In this district which, by reason of its location in the heart of the business portion of the Metropolis, is the most important district in the country, the total assessments down to March, 1867, amounted to the enormous sum of $28,836,392 26. Mr. GILBERT, the Chief Assessor, was one of Mr. LINCOLN's original appointments, and, having performed the onerous duties of his office with great acceptance since the inception of the service, may well be considered not only the oldest inhabitant, but a permanent fixture. Owing to the extreme feebleness of Mr. GILBERT's physique during the past four months, the principal charge of the office has rested with Gen. S. M. BOWMAN, well known to the army and the country as an accomplished soldier and author.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The recent amendment of the Internal Revenue afforded the opportunity long desired for some valuable reformations in the working of the force.

The Thirty-second District, comprising three wards of the City, was originally divided into subdistricts, to each one of which an Assistant Assessor was assigned. In each district was found the usual medley of trades and occupations, so that each assistant was, perforce, compelled to understand the application of the law to bankers, brokers, lawyers, express companies, insurance companies, merchants of all kinds and men of all conditions. The inevitable result was confusion. Brown, in the First District, was sure to differ with Smith, in the Second, and he with Jones, in the Third, and so on, *ad nauseam*. The matter was continually making trouble at the office, and trouble at Washington. Appeals and arguments, and decisions and rulings sufficient to paper the round globe were written out by the parties interested, and finally an open war was initiated by the brokers, the whisky men, and such great corporations as could afford to employ counsel to stave off Government action. This state of things suggested an eminently sensible solution, which gives to one man the charge of bankers and brokers, another the charge of one kind of business, and to another a third, and so on—so that each man will have time and reason to *perfect* himself in the significance of the law in regard to his own specialty.

At the instance of the Assessor, Mr. W. E. BOARDMAN was appointed by Commissioner ROLLINS, Assistant Assessor of banks, bankers and stock and money brokers, to whom all persons, companies and corporations coming under these several designations apply for license and make returns. Mr. BOARDMAN has a desk at the principal office at No. 83 Cedar-street. But the work assigned was more than one Assistant Assessor could perform, and JACOB ABRAMS, a very competent assistant, was assigned to aid him. This arrangement secures certainty, uniformity of decision and action in regard to the great moneyed interests of New-York, and the result must tend to a material increase of revenue. A single item illustrates the advantages of the new order of things. For instance, the total amount of monthly returns for March, 1867, was $539,788 49, whereas for the ensuing month of April it ran up to $687,493 19, making a difference in favor of the Government of $147,704 70 in one month.

The Internal revenue laws and their applicability to capital as used by banks, bankers and brokers in New-York, are being now considered by this office, and we are permitted to publish in advance certain conclusions arrived at on this subject, which, if approved by the Treasury Department, will become the rule of decision hereafter.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BANKING AND BROKERING.

Very considerable losses have occurred to the revenue of the Government from—to put the matter in the most charitable light—misapprehension of the difference between the business of banking and of brokering. A banker upon the least amount of capital pays twice as much as a broker in the form of annual, special or license duty. A broker pays $50, no more, no less, and that without reference to the amount of his capital employed. A banker pays never less than a $100, and if his capital exceeds $50,000, he pays, in addition to the $100, two dollars on every thousand in excess of fifty thousand. This, to the revenue, is one important difference between a banker and a broker. Another is this, that capital employed in banking pays one twenty-fourth of one per cent. a month, or one-half of one per cent. a year in the form of a monthly tax, while whatever capital a broker employs pays in this form no tax whatever. These two things together make a wide difference.

A banker's special or license tax covers both kinds of business—but a Broker's does not cover banking business.

According to the definition of the Internal Revenue Law, (Sec. 79, Subdivision One,) "every incorporated or other bank, and every person, firm, or company having a place of business where credits are opened by the depositor, collection of money or currency, subject to be paid upon draft, check, or order, or when money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes, or where stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes are received for discount or for sale shall be regarded as a bank or as a banker."

And (Sec. 79 Sub. Nine,) "every person, firm or company whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes or other securities for themselves or others shall be regarded as a broker."

These comprehensive definitions are simple and explicit. Banking, legally defined, comprises three kinds of business:

1. Receiving deposits.
2. Loaning or advancing.
3. Discounting.

With these the issue of circulation may be coupled or not. And the transaction of either one or more of these at a place of business, kept for the purpose, is banking, and subjects the corporation, firm or person doing it to tax as a bank or banker. And the business of a broker is one and only one—that of negotiating.

From these legal definitions it follows that whatever name any party may choose to do business under, whether that of broker or merchant, or anything else, he, if he either receives deposits, makes loans on or discounts the securities mentioned, is a banker, liable to tax as a banker, and to the penalties if he fails to make returns and pay tax as a banker. He must make return for special tax or license annually by the 1st of May, and for monthly tax on his capital and deposits on or before the 10th of each month for the month next preceding, or he makes himself liable to an addition of fifty per-cent. to the tax and a fine, if he does business without paying special tax, of not less than $10 or more than $500.

Many brokers have returned for special tax as bankers, which covers both, though doing business only as brokers; but it is understood that many more have, while paying special tax only as brokers, been doing a large and profitable business in advances or loans on stock, &c., which under the definition is clearly banking. And besides evading the special or license tax as bankers, they have also evaded the monthly tax on capital so used, which bankers have to pay.

A broker may employ capital in his margins to facilitate his business as a negotiator, or in purchases for himself, but when he loans money on the securities he buys as a broker he becomes a banker. His business may be mainly that of a broker, but incidentally, to the extent of his loans it is that of a banker, and he should pay tax as a banker. The injustice and inequality of any other view will be apparent if we consider its working. The banker advancing or loaning on stocks, &c., pays monthly tax on his capital so used. The broker, aside from his special (license) tax as a broker, pays his taxes altogether in stamps, from day to day. Every sale or contract to sell requires a bill or memorandum or contract stamped at the rate of one cent for each hundred dollars. And if he loans or advances on the stocks, &c., purchased by him for others there is no bill, memorandum or contract in the case to be stamped, and he may, in this way, loan on stocks to any amount; he may employ a capital of millions in this kind of banking and pay no tax upon it unless required to make returns as a banker.

He has, therefore, unless held as a banker, greatly the advantage over the banker in this line of business.

This whole matter is now under revision in the great district of bankers and brokers—the Thirty-second Collection District, including Wall-street, in this City; and it is to be hoped that, beside securing justice and equality, no inconsiderable amount may be added to our decreasing revenues.

Mr. J. C. GASCOIGNE has kindly furnished us the statistics of the assessments in this district by annuals, and the monthlies from January, 1866, to May, 1867.

ANNUAL ASSESSMENTS.

1862	$288,185 90	1865	$1,118 585 36
1863	423,295 51	1866	878,690 38
1864	658,513 55	1867	406,751 55
Total			$3,774,022 25
Monthly and special list from September, 1862, to March 30, 1867			25,062,370 01
Total amount of assessments			$28,836,392 26

MONTHLY.

1866.		1866.	
January	$645,298 32	September	$950,698 78
February	696,818 18	October	995,248 23
March	912,632 19	November	597,754 55
April	813,329 30	December	738,065 18
May	956,394 93	1867.	
June	1,034,422 57	January	550,251 60
July	792,749 04	February	539,773 48
August	700,780 96	March	539,788 49
Total			$11,464,005 80

CIRCULAR TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.

In this connection the following Circular, prepared as the Government's finality, by Mr. BOARDMAN, the Assistant Assessor, under whose charge Mr. GILBERT has placed the banks, bankers and brokers, will be read with interest:

Under the United States Revenue Law, as it now stands, who are to be considered as banks or bankers and who are to be considered as brokers; and what taxes are they required respectively to pay and how are they required to pay them?

I.

Who are to be Regarded as Banks or Bankers?

Every incorporated or other bank, and every person, firm or company having a place for the transaction of one or more of the following kinds of business, is regarded as a bank or banker:

1. Receiving deposits or collecting money subject to be paid on draft, check or order.
2. Loaning or advancing on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes.
3. Receiving for discount or for sale stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes.

II.

Who are to be Regarded as Brokers?

Every person, firm or company whose business is to negotiate purchases or sales for themselves or others, of stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, or other securities, are to be regarded as brokers.

III.

Taxes Required of Banks and Bankers.

1. Annual. Every bank or banker is required to pay an annual special or license tax, if their capital employed is not over $50,000, of $100, and $2 per thousand in addition upon the excess of their capital over $50,000.

2. Monthly. Every bank or banker employing capital or receiving deposits is required to pay a monthly tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. on (1.) The whole amount of their capital, deducting therefrom so much as they have invested in United States bonds, and (2.) The average amount of deposits held, (3.) And every bank issuing circulation is required to pay a monthly tax of one-twelfth of one per cent. on the average amount of circulation, and one-sixth of one per cent. on the average amount in circulation in excess of ninety per cent. of capital; and one-sixth of one per cent. on the highest amount of circulation at any time during the month in excess of the average circulation for six months preceding July 1, 1864.

3. On dividends and surplus. Every bank or corporate banker, trust or other company making dividends or distributions of profits is required to reserve from the amount divided or distributed, whether to stockholders, depositors or parties whatsoever, including non-residents, whether citizens or aliens, five per cent., and pay the same as a tax. And also, to pay five per cent. on all undistributed sums or sums made or added during the year to their surplus and contingent funds.

4. On profits in case of neglect to make dividends or distribution. Every bank legally authorized to issue notes as circulation neglecting or omitting to make dividends or additions to its surplus or contingent fund, as often as once in six months, is required to pay a semi-annual tax of five per cent. on profits.

IV.

Taxes Required of Brokers.

1. Annual. Every person, firm or company in business as a broker is required to pay an annual special or license tax of $50, unless paying as a banker, which covers both the business of banker and broker.

2. Stamp tax on all transactions. Every broker is required to pay in stamps one cent on each $100 of his sales or contracts, whether of gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, stocks, bonds or other securities.

V.

How Banks and Bankers are Required to Pay Their Taxes.

1. They are required to make the following returns for tax to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor of the district in which their place of business is located:

(1.) An annual return for special or license tax, on or before the first day of March, for the year commencing with the first day of May following.

(2.) A monthly return for tax on capital deposits and circulation, or either one or more of them, as specified above.

(3.) A semi-annual return of dividends and surplus.

(4.) In case of neglect to make dividends or other disposition of profits, or any part of them, a semi-annual return of profits or earnings, if they are legally authorized to issue circulation.

After making returns as above from time to time, banks or bankers are to await notification from the Collector of the District, and then make payment at the time and place specified by him.

VI.

How Brokers are Required to Pay their Taxes.

1. Annual. They are to make returns to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor of the District on or before March 1, for special tax or license for the year commencing the 1st day of May following.

2. Stamp Tax.—A bill or memorandum of sale, or contract of sale, is required in every instance to be made and stamped with lawful stamps at the rate of 1 cent for each $100 or fractional part over $100 sold or contracted.

VII.

Penalties.

1. For refusal or neglect to make any return required, except in case of sickness or absence, when the time may be extended by the assessor not more than thirty days; 50 per cent. in addition to the tax, and 100 per cent. for fraudulent return.

2. For refusal or neglect of a bank or banker to make the required monthly returns in each case fifty per cent. in addition to the above, and $200 fine, and $100 additional for fraudulent returns, and $200 fine.

3. For doing business as a bank, banker or broker, without making return for special or license tax, a fine of not less than $10, nor more than $500.

3. Sales or contracts for gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, stocks, bonds or other securities, not their own, by any person, firm or company not paying special or license tax, are required to be stamped with legal stamps at the rate of five cents for each $100 of the sums sold or contracted.

4. For neglect to affix stamps as required by law, or for delivering or receiving any sum or sums without bill of sale, memorandum or contract duly stamped according to law, the party neglecting is required to forfeit and pay a penalty of $500 for each offence where the tax so evaded or attempted to be evaded does not exceed $100, and a penalty of $1,000 when the tax exceeds $100, and costs of suit in United States Court.

VIII.

According to the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, money borrowed or received by a bank or banker on interest, and employed in his business, must be considered as capital and taxed accordingly.

All money therefore thus borrowed, or received and used in banking, not in brokering as margins upon which tax is paid by stamps, is required to be included in monthly returns of capital.

Attempt to Murder a Railroad Conductor.

A most daring attempt was made to murder a conductor on the Erie Railway on Sunday afternoon, by hurling him from the train while the cars were running at the rate of twenty miles an hour, but fortunately he escaped with but slight injuries. It appears that the 2 P. M. Paterson train for Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon, had on board a gang of about a dozen ruffians, who entered the ladies' car, where they smoked and conducted themselves in the most indecent and boisterous manner. The conductor, JOHN GARRISON, remonstrated, but against such odds he and his assistants were powerless in remedying the evil. When within about half a mile of Boiling Spring, Mr. GARRISON went out on the platform for the purpose of passing to another car, when he was followed by some of the rowdies, who seized hold of him and hurled him from the car. Although the train was going at a high rate of speed at the time, Mr. GARRISON was but slightly injured, and was able to walk to the station where the cars were in waiting for him. As soon as the train was stopped the ruffians fled and thus made their escape.

THE TURF.

The Paterson Race Meeting—The Jersey Derby—Entries for the Underwood Gift Race and Two-Mile Heat Race—The Betting Last Night in the Pool-Rooms.

The Paterson Spring race meeting commences to-day, and if the weather prove propitious, will doubtless be brilliantly successful. The managers have made every arrangement for the transit of New-York visitors to and from the course. The Erie Railroad regular trains at 8 o'clock and 10 o'clock A. M. stop at the track; while the special trains at 11 and 11:45 A. M. from the foot of Chambers-street, which are provided with cars for ladies, run through without stoppage, returning when the races are over each day. The first race comes off promptly at 1:30 P. M., and an interval of thirty minutes only is allowed between the races.

The trotting commences with the race for the Underwood Gift of $300, for horses of all ages, mile heats. The entries for this event are as follows:

1. Mr. Alexander's blk. c. Virgil, 3 yrs., by Vandal, dam the dam of Ansel.
2. Mr. McDaniel's ch. f. Mittie, 3 yrs., by Planet, dam Carolina.
3. Dr. Underwood's ch. c. Metairie, 3 yrs., by Star Davis, dam by Voucher.
4. Mr. Sanford's b. f. Dot, 4 yrs., by Mad Anthony, dam by Glencoe.

Of this lot, *Metairie* and *Virgil* stand highest in the estimation of the turf *cognoscenti*. *Metairie*, this Spring, at New-Orleans, ran twice, the first time being beaten by Major BACON's filly *Sleety*, who also, in the same race, defeated Capt. MOORE's famous ten thousand dollar flyer, *Fanny Cheetham*. *Metairie* was subsequently matched against the winner, *Sleety*, for $1,000 a side, and he retrieved his laurels by beating her cleverly. He ran third to *Ruthless* in the three-quarter mile dash-race at the recent Jerome Park meeting, and could have been second, but his rider did not persevere, consequently *Maid of Honor* gained that barren honor. The owner of *Metairie* subsequently offered to match him against the *Maid* for $1,000 a side, but the proposition was not entertained. *Virgil* is a likely looking black colt, by *Vandal*, belonging to the eminent turfman and extensive breeder of thoroughbred stock, Mr. R. A. ALEXANDER, of Kentucky. He has never run in public, but as his experienced and astute owner would hardly have sent him East to represent his powerful stable unless he was a good one, we must conclude his chance of winning this race is a promising one. *Dot* was a winner last year, beating *Enchantress*, and it is said she has greatly improved since she came into the hands of Mr. SANFORD's new English trainer. *Mittie* distinguished herself by winning a race at Hoboken, beating three others very handily. A good race may be safely anticipated between these four horses. In the pool betting by Dr. UNDERWOOD last night in the City, *Metairie* and *Virgil* were in almost equal estimation, while the other two sold for comparatively nothing. At Lafayette Hall, where Messrs. SOMERDYKE and ARMSTRONG sold, *Metairie* brought $15, *Virgil* $10, *Dot* $5, and *Mittie* $2.

The Derby, the most important three year old race of the year, is the second race. In the DAILY TIMES of Sunday we reviewed the performances and comparative chances of the probable starters, so that it is unnecessary to go over the same ground again. Our opinion then expressed, that *Ruthless* would prove the eventual winner, remains unchanged. The probable starters are:

1. Mr. Morris' b. f. Ruthless.
2. Mr. Morris' b. c. Monday.
3. Mr. Alexander's b. c. Baywood.
4. Col. Bush's ch. c. De Courcy.
5. Col. Bush's b. f. Redwing.
6. Mr. Watson's b. f. Bonnie Doon.
7. Mr. Sanford's ch. f. Cordelia.

In the pools last night Mr. Morris' entry sold for $60; *Baywood*, $21; Bush's entry, $6, and *Cordelia*, $2. In one of the up-town club-rooms an offer to bet $500 against $1,000 that *Baywood* beat *Ruthless* met with no response.

If the track should be very heavy, it is possible that the calculations of the knowing ones may be upset, and the much vaunted *Ruthless* be defeated. That she is a filly possessed of wonderful speed, is undoubted, but it remains to be seen whether she can run on a heavy holding track as well and successfully as she has shown she can on a good one. It may be that Mr. FORBES' slashing colt, *De Courcy*, who beat the imported filly, *Maid of Honor*, in their match at Fordham, may find the deep ground suited to his stride and be able to cut down all the favorites. With such uncertainty prevailing as to the issue of the Derby, an exciting race may be looked for.

The two mile heat race for a purse of $600, unfortunately did not fill; *Delaware*, who was the only horse entered, having only to gallop over for the half thousand in greenbacks.

For the steeple-chase on Wednesday, the following horses are entered, with their weights.

Mr. Toler's br. h. Zigzag; 166 lbs.
Mr. Cameron's b. g. Birdgue; 144 lbs.
Dr. Kirwan's ch. g. Citadel; 152 lbs.
Dr. Underwood's b. g. Jack Armstrong; 140 lbs.
Mr. Traver's br. g. Brown Harry; 135 lbs.
Mr. Gates' blk. m. Black Bess, 130 lbs.

During the races, *Zigzag*, *Tom Woolfolk* and *Annie Workman*, late the property of the lamented DENIS REEDY, the celebrated steeple-chaser, will be sold by auction.

MARINE DISASTER.

Loss of the Brig Tangent at Sea—Safety of the Crew.

On the 22d ult. the brig *Tangent*, of Boston, Capt. CHANDLER, sailed from Jacksonville, Fla., with a cargo of 115,000 feet flooring and two dozen of horse collars, bound to this port. There were on board, beside the Captain, the wife of the latter, a mate, a steward and three men before the mast. The voyage was prosperous until 1 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, when the brig, under full sail, with a fair wind, struck upon the outer or Diamond Shoal off Cape Hatteras. The weather was fine at the time and the disaster arose from an error in reckoning on the part of the Captain, when he set the vessel's course for the night. The *Tangent* passed entirely over the shoal and stove her bottom out, filling in a few minutes and settling by the head when she got again into deep water. The boats were got out and hastily occupied by all hands, who put off from the wreck. At 5 o'clock in the morning a schooner was sighted, the Captain of which bore down upon the party and took them on board.

Soon after daylight the wind fell, and the schooner was becalmed. Subsequently a strong easterly current set the schooner off shore, and in the afternoon the wreck of the *Tangent* was fallen in with. Her foremast was still standing, but her mainmast had gone by the board. Capt. CHANDLER and some of his men again returned to the wreck but found her completely water-logged, and were unable to save anything beyond the few articles they secured on their first hasty departure.

The above particulars were obtained from JAMES HADLEY, one of the crew of the wrecked vessel, who arrived in this City yesterday. HADLEY is unable to give the name of the vessel which rescued himself and his companions. He said that she hailed from New-Jersey, and was bound to Charleston, S. C., whither the *Tangent's* people were carried, and whence they found their way North. The Captain and his wife, with the mate and sailors, are expected to arrive at this port to-day. Capt. CHANDLER belongs to Charlestown, Mass.

Hahnemann and Homeopathy.

An interesting paper on this subject was read last evening before the Medical Society of the County of New-York by Dr. JOHN C. PETERS. After referring to the early life of HAHNEMANN, his struggles to support himself, his linguistic abilities, his inveterate habit of smoking and his peculiar ideas on many subjects, Dr. PETERS spoke of the promulgation of his theory of homeopathic medicine. He said that the theory that "like cures like" evidently did not originate with HAHNEMANN, but was taken from the writings of PARACELSUS, who in turn had taken it from earlier writers. Even the medicines which he professed to be the first to use, were not new, but were well known before his time. Of his doctrine of infinitessimal doses it was difficult to discover the origin. Some supposed that he got the idea from MESMER, others from a hint thrown out by CERVANTES in *Don Quixote*, and others again from the Prince of Orange, who cured a whole garrison of scurvy by the use of a few drops of tincture of camphor, taken in several gallons of water, and which was served out to them with the announcement that it was a most powerful medicine, just procured from the East at great expense and with great difficulty. Dr. PETERS then spoke of the homeopathic theory, which he said was quite inconsistent with the practice. In cases of cholera they should, if their theory was correct, give croton oil and other purgatives, yet they relied principally on camphor. He doubted, however, whether they ever had treated a case of pure cholera successfully. He had himself given all the homeopathic medicines, but his success was not such as to warrant him in continuing them. He thought the homeopaths would have been much more successful if they had confined their experiments in regard to the action of medicines to persons in good health. As it was their record of the action of medicines on the system was taken from all sources, and was evidently in many cases erroneous.

Chess.

PHILADELPHIA VS. NEW-YORK.

The grand chess match between Capt. G. H. MACKENZIE, of New-York, and Mr. GUSTAVE REICHHELM, of Philadelphia, which has been in course of play, daily, for the past week, at the Philadelphia Athenæum, was brought to a conclusion yesterday morning, by Capt. MACKENZIE having succeeded in winning his seventh game. On the termination of play the score stood as follows; Capt. MACKENZIE wins seven games; Mr. REICHHELM, none; drawn games, two.

Appended will be found the final *partie* in this highly exciting encounter:

GAME IX.—RUY LOPEZ KNIGHTS' GAME.

WHITE—CAPT. MACKENZIE.	BLACK—MR. REICHHELM.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to Q Kt 5	3—P to Q R 3
4—B to Q R 4	4—B to K 2
5—Castles	5—Kt to K B 3
6—Kt to Q B 3	6—P to Q Kt 4
7—B to Q Kt 3	7—P to Q 3
8—P to K R 3	8—Kt to Q R 4
9—P to Q 3	9—Kt takes B
10—R P takes Kt	10—P to K R 3
11—Kt takes Q Kt P	11—B to K 3
12—Kt to Q B 3	12—Q to Q 2
13—K Kt to R 2	13—P to K Kt 4
14—P to Q 4	14—P to Q B 3
15—P takes P	15—P takes P
16—Q to K 2	16—Q to Q Kt 2
17—B to B 5	17—B to Q 3
18—B to K 3	18—B to Q B 2
19—B to B 4	19—Kt to Q 2
20—K R to Q	20—Castles
21—Q to K B 5	21—K to Kt 2
22—B takes K Kt P	22—P takes B
23—Q takes P check	23—K to B 2
24—Kt to K Kt 4	24—B takes Kt
25—R P takes B	25—B to Q
26—Q to K B 5 check	26—K to Kt 2
27—R takes Kt	27—Q to Kt
28—Q R to Q B 4	28—Q to B
29—P to Kt 5	

Mr. REICHHELM resigns the game and match.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MEETING OF TAMMANY SOCIETY.—There was a meeting last evening at 8 o'clock, of Tammany Society, in their new temporary hall, No. 114 East Thirteenth-street, Sheriff KELLY, Sachem, presiding. The meeting was called to consider the arrangements for the celebration of the ensuing Fourth of July, but, after a few minutes' discussion, the whole subject was disposed of by the passage of a resolution referring it to Sachem KELLY, with power to act, and the Society then adjourned. The Thirteenth-street rooms are sufficiently expansive to accommodate the members, and, while no effort has been made at display in the fitting up of the main hall, it is nevertheless, both in decoration and cleanliness, an improvement upon the time-honored wigwam recently vacated. Tammany will continue to occupy the new quarters until the erection of their contemplated building.

THE NEW PAVEMENT IN BROADWAY.—Work was commenced yesterday under the contract for repaving Broadway, which was awarded some time ago to Mr. CHARLES GUIDET. The new pavement is to be laid before the 1st of October next. It is to be what is generally known as the "Belgian," but is to be laid somewhat differently to the ordinary pavements bearing that name. The contract price is $5 per square yard, the aggregate amount being about half a million of dollars. The contract was awarded by a Commission appointed by the Legislature, and some time ago a resolution was introduced into the Common Council instructing the Corporation Counsel to test the validity of their proceedings, but no further action appears to have been taken in the matter.

FORGED CHECKS PASSED.—Inspector DILKS was informed yesterday afternoon, by WM. A. CONANT, a resident of Huntington, L. I., that a forged check for $150, purporting to have been drawn by him, on the Continental Bank, of this City, and made payable to the order of GEO. ROGERS, had been cashed by GRIFFIN, BRO. & CO., of No. 60 Cortlandt-street, by a young man who is as yet unknown..... THOMPSON & BEAVER, stationers, of No. 14 Whitehall-street, also reported to Inspector DILKS that a forged check for $14, purporting to have been signed by JACOB WEEKS, and made payable to the order of GEO. P. PHILPOTEAUX, had been passed off at their store. The Detectives will endeavor to arrest the operators.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—G. W. Cole, United States Consul at Acapulco; Hon. A. D. Sperry, Connecticut; W. N. Bartlett, of the New-Orleans *Bulletin*, and J. Hurlbut, Newbern, N. C., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Hiram Foley, Rochester; Gen. J. G. Brown, New-Jersey; Hon. W. Lithgow, Louisville; Commodore J. H. Scott, United States Navy; Hon. W. H. Barnum, Connecticut, and E. Ames, New-Orleans, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. J. A. Griswold, Troy, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. Rufus H. King, Albany; Hon. A. J. Albert, Baltimore, and Judge Bradford, are at the Coleman House. Hon. W. G. Fargo, Buffalo, and A. Pollok, Washington, are at the Astor House.

CITY CAR ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon, as TOMPKINS T. FELLOWS, of No. 6 Grand-street, was proceeding across town in car No. 33 of the Grand-street and Forty-second-street Ferry Railroad, he was robbed of his pocket-book, containing $1,040 in greenbacks. Mr. FELLOWS jumped on the car at Seventh-avenue, and on his arrival at Union-square he discovered that the inside breast pocket of his coat had been cut, and the pocket-book gone. Two young men who sat on either side of him, and who left the car prior to the discovery, are suspected. Inspector DILKS has placed detectives on the case.

AN IMPOSTER.—Mayor HOFFMAN is informed by a gentleman of this City that a person calling himself Lieut. CHARLES SCOFIELD is soliciting subscriptions for the family of Major HERMAN STOUTENBURG, alleged "to have recently died in Brooklyn, leaving a wife and four children, now residing in Fulton-avenue, next door to the residence of GEORGE WOOD." As SCOFIELD presents a letter purporting to be written by Mayor HOFFMAN, indorsing the object and saying, "I know the family to be a worthy object of charity," the Mayor informs the public that he has not written such a letter and knows nothing of the parties.

THE PLANS FOR THE NEW POST-OFFICE.—The Commissioner appointed to select a suitable design for the new Post-office, has received and opened 49 plans, which are being arranged in the rooms No. 156 Broadway. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday next, as already stated in the TIMES, the rooms will be thrown open to the public. The names of the successful competitors only will be made known, the Commission having forbidden those who send in plans to affix their names to them or any mark by which their names could be known.

AN ESCAPED PRISONER DROWNED.—About a fortnight since PATRICK WALSH, who had been committed to the Work-house on Blackwell's Island, for disorderly conduct, disappeared. On Saturday his body was found floating in the East River, and it is supposed that he was drowned while attempting to escape. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest over the remains, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the supposed facts. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 23 years of age. He had been a prisoner over two months.

YOUNG GIRL MISSING.—Early on Saturday morning, Miss ELLEN AMANDA GORMAN, 19 years of age, left her home, No. 84 Varick-street, with the intention of going to work at the bookbindery of W. H. WOOD, No. 73 Maiden-lane, since which time she has been missing. It is supposed that the girl has been induced to run away by some evil-disposed persons. Inspector DILKS received a full description of the missing ELLEN yesterday, and an effort will be made to recover her.

STEAMBOAT THIEF ARRESTED.—Officer SPEIGHT, of the Second Precinct, arrested MICHAEL DALY, who is reputed by the Police as an expert steamboat thief, on a charge of having stolen a valise belonging to a lady passenger on board the steamer *Continental*, as she was leaving Pier No. 25 East River, bound for New-Haven. DALY was caught "dead to rights," (*i. e.* in the act,) and was locked up at the Central Office for examination.

MASONIC.—The annual communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York will commence this afternoon at 2 P. M. at the Irving Hall, and will be continued during the week. A vast amount of business of great interest to the craft will be considered at this Communication.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—The following appointments were made yesterday: Geo. H. Van Cleft, Surveyor to Tax Commissioners; Dennis F. Burke, Deputy Tax Commissioner; Joseph Forbes, Milton P. Day, John Gollen and Wm. T. Ashman, clerks to the Tax Commissioners.

REDUCTION OF FARE.—The New-York and Virginia Steamship Company announce that they have materially reduced the fare on their line to Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN CITY GOVERNMENT.—The joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors held their first meeting yesterday afternoon, the Mayor in the chair. The budget of estimated expenses for 1868 was presented, from which it appears that the following amounts are to be raised for the ensuing year:

For principal of city bonds	$228,500 00
Interest of city bonds	477,613 26
Principal of certificates	43,375 61
Interest on certificates	2,788 48
For improving Brooklyn Heights	122,845 00
Interest on above award	6,098 33
Amounts raised for opening streets of the Eastern Division	65,643 36
Interest on above	4,595 03
Balance due parties for assessments for widening Main-street	575 00
Amounts raised for salaries and Fire Department	225,000 00
Amount for Police purposes	628,557 03
Amounts raised for bridges and bridge-keepers	9,900 00
Cleaning streets	73,750 00
Repairing school-houses, asylums, &c.	666,392 85
Sites for school-houses, &c.	115,200 00
Wallabout Bay improvement	30,000 00
Improving city parks	142,000 00
Claims against Commissioners of Williamsburgh land	4,176 68
General expenses, including the cleaning streets, &c.	560,400 00
Grand total for the year	$3,422,477 98

The budget was referred.

The amount required this year is largely in excess of last year, owing to the requirements of the Legislature in increasing the Police force and for deficiencies of former years. The Mayor's message was ordered printed and the Board adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—This Board met yesterday afternoon, the President, WM. M. LITTLE, Esq., in the chair. A communication from Mr. TUNIS G. BERGEN was received, stating that he had completed the surveys for the proposed sewer line from the County Buildings to Jamaica Bay, and recommended that a width of 40 feet be taken for the main portion of the route, and 60 feet for the remainder, in order to let off the drainage from Prospect Park. The communication was ordered on file. The special order of the day in the matter of awards for lands taken for the proposed parade ground in Prospect Park was taken up and discussed, after which the majority report, which is to the effect that the value of lands appropriated for park purposes was much overvalued, was adopted; and it was resolved that a Special Committee be appointed to examine and report as to the value of the land selected as a parade-ground, and that proper counsel be employed. The members of the Law Committee are to be excluded from acting with the Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. BLOOM, JOHNSON and STILWELL. The subject of ventilating the Court-house was brought up. The report was referred back and the Board adjourned until Friday.

THE EXCISE LAW—ARREST OF UNLICENSED DEALERS.—The following unlicensed lager-beer and liquor dealers were yesterday arrested by officers of the Forty-sixth Precinct: JAMES BAUMGARTEN, corner Scholes and Leonard streets, E. D.; CATHARINE SCHLEICH, corner of Throop-avenue and Whipple-street; JOHN LENHARDT, corner Graham-avenue and Marshall-street; JAMES W. KERNAN, corner of Grand and LORIMER streets; JOSEPH GEIDELL, No. 297 Boerum-street; MATILDA CASEY, No. 309 North Second-street. With the exception of Mr. BAUMGARTEN, who was bailed until the 11th, all the above-named parties were locked up to answer this morning.

PARADE OF THE ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—The Eleventh Brigade, Gen. J. C. SMITH, will parade on the new grounds, Prospect Park, to-day. The regiments consists of the 23d, Col. PRATT; 47th, Col. MESEROLE; 52d, Col. COLE; 56th, Col. ADAMS, and the Battery Brigade, Major SPRAGUE. MCCANN's Regimental Band will be in attendance. A large turn out of the brigade is anticipated.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A wood-shed containing a quantity of carpenters' tools, situated in the rear of No. 43 South Fifth-street, E. D., took fire and was consumed about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The flames spread to the fences and arbors of adjoining residences, but were finally subdued. Damage about $250.

ALLEGED THEFT OF FURS.—EUGENE RAKEMAN was yesterday arrested on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of furs amounting to about $5,000, from the store of FREDERICK & ALONZO K. WEINRATH, of Philadelphia. The accused was held for examination.

THE WHISKY BUSINESS.—Deputy Collector DAILY yesterday seized a small distillery on the Johnson-street Plank-road, near Flushing, L. I. The property was taken in possession by the officer.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, but transacted the usual routine business only, after which they adjourned for one week.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, June 4—Nos. 1, 7, 14, 24, 25, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47.

NEW-JERSEY.

PARKER THE ALLEGED SWINDLER.—JOHN B. WELLER, keeper of a hotel, at Clinton, Hunterdon County, appeared before Justice MILLS, of Newark, yesterday, and made affidavit against CHARLES A. PARKER, (previously mentioned,) charging the prisoner with having obtained from him $59 in money and $40 board, in payment of which he gave a promissory note purporting to have been drawn by WM. H. DRAKE, and made payable to C. P. BARTLETT, which note is alleged to be a forgery. The prisoner was taken to Hunterdon County and locked up to await trial.

ILLICIT DISTILLING.—Yesterday morning Detective MCWILLIAMS, of Jersey City, arrested a man named JAMES JACKSON, at Bayonne, on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner JACKSON, upon the charge of having engaged in the illicit distilling of whisky in a rear apartment of his bake-shop. The complaint was made by Deputy Collector VANDERZEE, of the Fifth District, who discovered a still worm and all the necessary apparatus for carrying on the business. The accused was held for examination.

ATTEMPTED WHOLESALE MURDER.—Some unknown fiend attempted a wholesale murder on the Morris and Essex Railroad about 12 o'clock on Saturday night. A bar of iron was placed across the track, near the Bloomfield junction, between Newark and Orange, and the 11:45 train from New-York was thrown from the track, but fortunately the cars were uninjured, and none of the passengers were hurt. It is believed that plunder was the motive of the perpetrator.

FOUND DEAD.—A German named JAMES KOHLER, who is said to have drank freely on Saturday night, was found dead the next morning at his boarding house, corner of Market and Washington streets, Newark. The county physician being satisfied that death was caused from apoplexy, granted a permit for burial. Deceased was a married man, 23 years of age.

DROWNED.—On Sunday a young man, 19 years of age, named JOSEPH J. MINOT, went in bathing in the Passaic River at North Belleville, and was drowned. He was unable to swim and ventured out where the water was over his head, when he was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The body was recovered and an inquest was held by Justice VAN RIPER.

THE ALLEGED PIRACY CASE.—The three sailor boarding-house runners, FERDINAND BERCKHARDT, CHARLES WILSON and BENNETT BRUMM, charged with robbing the bark *Veritas* at the Weehawken oil dock of sailors' baggage, were taken before United States Commissioner JACKSON yesterday. The accused waived an examination, and were committed to jail for trial in default of $1,500 bail each.

THE HUDSON CITY OUTRAGE.—The three young men who were convicted for committing an outrage on a young woman named LIZZIE MCKEAN, at Hudson City, were yesterday sentenced by Judge BEDLE, as follows: HENRY DE MOTT, County Jail 4 months and $800 fine; JOHN DONNELLY, County Jail 4 months and $600 fine; JAMES BRANNAN, County Jail 4 months and $500 fine.

NEW CHAPELS.—The Third Presbyterian Church of Newark have purchased a lot of ground on Pennsylvania-avenue, and in a few days will commence the erection of a Mission Chapel for the use of the school recently established in that section of the city. The work of erecting the new Chapel and Sunday-school room for the Park Presbyterian Church will also be commenced in the course of a week.

The Raft Expedition.

OFFICE OF LIFE SAVING RAFT COMPANY,
No. 29 Pine Street,
NEW YORK, June 3, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR:—I have read the article in your paper commenting on the intended voyage of "Perry's Monitor Life Raft" across the ocean, and beg leave to assure you that this Company is in no way responsible for this daring expedition; but, on the contrary, have done all we could to prevent it. Captain HUDSON, the seaman who took the "INGERSOL" boat the "*Red White and Blue*" across solicited one of our "Rafts," and it was not until after we had repeatedly refused to give him one that he accepted the "Ingersol Life Boat."

Captain MIKES and his friends have purchased their Raft, and although we have done all that we could to dissuade them from going, our efforts have been without success, and we cannot prevent it.

I am, very respectfully,
WM. C. THOMPSON, President.

P. S.—Although I have set my face against the adventure, I am of the opinion that the raft will cross in safety.

Lack of Efficiency on the Part of the Police—Note from John Munroe & Co.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: There are certain facts connected with the history of the robbery of our firm by the boys PACKARD and CLARK which, since their sentence, it is proper to make public as an act of justice to the police of Montreal. It will be recollected that the money was stolen on the 12th of December last, and the theft was discovered on the morning of the 13th. The case was reported by us at Police Headquarters on the 15th, and officers were detailed there for the search, and official circulars, with photographs, were sent by them to all the cities of the United States and the Canadas. In answer to one of these circulars, the Chief of Police of Montreal, by letter dated the 5th of January, notified the Superintendent of Police of New-York that the thieves were in Montreal, kept out of sight by their confederates, but could be found, the only difficulty being that under the Extradition Treaty they could not be arrested on the charge of larceny, and instructions were asked for. This letter was received by the Superintendent on the 7th of January. Strange as it may seem, no notice was ever taken of this letter by the Police authorities of New-York. It was never answered, and we were never informed of its existence until the 4th of February, when it was brought to us by one of the detectives who found it by chance in the detective office. We telegraphed the Police of Montreal immediately, and were informed by them that the boys had purchased tickets at St. Hyacinthe for Portland early in January to take a steamer for Europe, and we afterward learned that they sailed from there on the 13th, a week after the Superintendent had received the letter. By the boys' own diary it appears they left Montreal on the 3d of January, when they discovered that the Police were looking for them; but the Montreal Police knew where they were and gave the proper authorities in New-York notice a week before they left the country; and if the latter had done their duty, we had ample time and should have secured the culprits and the bulk of the stolen money.

We leave the public to judge where the blame lies; we do not think it rests with the Police of Montreal.

JOHN MUNROE.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 3.

FLOUR is dull and unchanged. RYE FLOUR is quiet at $9. WHEAT, under the continued decline in the market, remains quiet and it would be difficult to give quotations. CORN is quiet and nominal; the sales were confined to small lots. OATS are without material change. BARLEY is scarce and inactive. RYE was held at $1 65 for Canadian. PEAS are nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. and $1 45 ℔ 50 lb. sacks. MILL FEED is scarce. SHORTS, $34@$35. SHIPSTUFFS, $38@$40, and MIDDLINGS, $42@$43 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS are dull on grain, but rather active on lumber—Wheat 9½c., Corn 8c., Oats 5½c. to New-York; Lumber $4 50 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston 55c., to Albany and Schenectady 40c., to New-York, by rail and river, 55c. LAKE IMPORTS—14,400 bushels Corn, 639,875 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—223 bbls. of Flour, 7,700 bushels Wheat, 22,800 bushels Corn, 8,100 bushels Peas, 3,451,492 feet of Lumber. The receipts of grain and lumber during the month of May were: Wheat, 409,179 bushels; Corn, 461,850 bushels; Oats 54,940 bushels; Barley, 5,096 bushels; Rye, 18,065 bushels; Peas, 12,767 bushels; Lumber, 26,433,829 feet.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 3.

FLOUR is neglected and nominal. WHEAT is quiet at $2 35 for No. 1, and $2 20@$2 22, for No. 2. CORN is less active at a decline of 2c.@2½c.; No. 1, in store, opened at $1 02½, but declined 1c., and closed at $1 01½@$1 01½ for No. 1, and 96½c.@97½c. for No. 2. OATS are quiet at 69c.@70c. for No. 2. RYE has declined 3½c.@6c.; sales at $1 30@$1 35 for No. 1. BARLEY is dull at 90c. for No. 2 in store. PROVISIONS are very dull. MESS PORK—$22 25@$22 37½. LARD—12c.@12½c. CATTLE are dull and lifeless; Calves—sales at $5 50@$6 10 for fair to good smooth. SHEEP are dull at a decline of 20c.@25c. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, 58,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 3.

There is nothing doing in FLOUR; Spring is nominal at $13. The stock of WHEAT is accumulating and buyers are holding off; quotations are entirely nominal. CORN is very dull and nominally $1 07 for No. 2 Western; sales of 12,000 bushels No. 1 new Ohio at $1 05½. OATS are dull and have declined 3c.; sales of 12,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 75c. There is no inquiry for BARLEY. RYE is dull and nominally $1 65. MESS PORK and LARD are unchanged. HIGHWINES at the distilleries closed nominal at $2 35. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls; Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 142,000 bushels; Oats, 106,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 15,000 bushels. FREIGHTS are quiet and firmer.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, June 3.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $12; Country do., $10 25@$11; Extras, $10. WHEAT is unsettled at $2 37½@$2 40 for No. 1; $2 29 for No. 2; $2 05 for No. 3, and $1 60 for rejected. OATS are dull at 68c. for No. 2. CORN is dull at $1 05 for No. 1, and 95c.@96c. for New. RECEIPTS—1,200 bbls. of Flour, 25,000 bushels of Wheat, 10,000 bushels Oats, 6,500 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. of Flour, 12,000 bushels wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 3.

Sales of 197 hhds. Leaf TOBACCO at full rates; good lugs, $3@$5; Common to Medium Leaf, $6@$9 75. Superfine FLOUR dull at $9 25@$10 25. WHEAT is nominal. CORN, shelled, 95c.@$1, delivered; in bulk, 75c.@80c. OATS, 80c.@83c. in bulk. MESS PORK, $22 25@$22 50. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c., packed; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12½c. LARD, in tierces, 12½c. COTTON, 23c. RAW WHISKY; free, $2 20@$2 20½.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 3.

FLOUR is dull; Family to Fancy, $13@$15. WHEAT is dull and nominal. CORN is dull and nominal, at 80c. in bulk. OATS are dull at 70c. for No. 1 in bulk. WHISKY, 30c.@31c. COTTON is firm at 25c. for Middling. PROVISIONS are quiet, but firm; Mess Pork, $22 50; Bulk Meats, 8c.@10c. BACON is steady at full prices. LARD, 12½c.@12½c. BUTTER is dull. EGGS, 16c.@17c. Gold, 136½. Exchange steady.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Monday, June 3.

FLOUR is firm. WHEAT is dull and nominally lower. CORN has declined 1c.; sales at $1 04 for No. 1, and 99c.@$1 for No. 2. OATS firmer, but there are no buyers. RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK—5,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 188,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bushels Wheat, 151,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 3.

TOBACCO is steady, but unchanged. COTTON is quiet at 23c. for Middling. FLOUR is flat. WHEAT is dull; prime Fall, $2 60@$2 70; choice, $2 80. CORN is declining; sales at 95c.@$1. OATS, 85c.@88c. RYE is quiet at $1 45@$1 50. PORK is dull at $22 50@$22 75. BACON is firm, but unchanged. LARD is dull.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 3.

COTTON is firm at 25½c.@26½c.; receipts, 109 bales; exports, 2,457 bales. CORN is dull at $1 10@$1 15. OATS are declining; sales at 85c.@90c. FLOUR, $9 25@$9 50.

[Advertisement.]

A GENTLE WHISPER TO MOTHERS.

If unfortunately you have lost your own teeth by neglect or mismanagement, take care that your daughters do not suffer the same penalty from the same cause. See to it that they brush their teeth regularly and thoroughly with SOZODONT, and thereby you will insure them sound and serviceable sets as long as they live.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S LATEST.—KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway, has made a sensation with his latest style of gentleman's hat, which is a model of elegance and exquisite taste. The fabric is very beautiful, and the shape becomes almost every style of face. It cannot fail to be very generally worn.

[Advertisement.]

SAVED FROM BEING ROBBED BY BURGLARS.—The Burglar Alarm Telegraph saved the house of WILLIAM F. SHIRLEY, Esq., Business Address, No. 4 Broad-street, on Friday night last.
E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR AMERICA.

Belona	May 11	London	New-York.
Germania	May 11	Hamburg	New-York.
Aleppo	May 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Hermann	May 14	Southamp'n	New-York.
City of Baltimore	May 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	May 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Arago	May 15	Havre	New-York.
Nova Scotian	May 16	Liverpool	Portland.
Baltic	May 18	Bremen	New-York.
North American	May 23	Liverpool	Quebec.
Minnesota	May 24	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Laurent	May 24	Havre	New-York.
Cuba	May 25	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Washington	May 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Malta	May 28	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Paris	May 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Allemannia	May 29	Southamp'n	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Aleppo	June 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	June 5	New-York	Hamburg.
Africa	June 5	Boston	Liverpool.
Herman	June 6	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	June 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	June 8	New-York	Glasgow, &c.
Tampico	June 8	New-York	Havre.
Concordia	June 8	New-York	Antwerp.
Arago	June 8	New-York	Havre.
Bellona	June 8	New-York	London.
Virginia	June 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	June 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburg	June 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	June 15	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

Eagle	June 6	Havana.
Rising Star	June 11	Aspinwall.
Columbia	June 13	Havana.
Corsica	June 15	Nassau, &c.
Merrimac	June 22	Rio Janeiro, &c.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets........ 7 26 | Moon sets.... 9 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 24 | Gov. Island.10 13 | Hell Gate.... 11 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 3.

Cleared.

Steamer M. Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Panther, Johnson, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton; Emma, Rich, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Bazaar, Jellerson, New-Orleans, Nesmith & Sons; E. W. Stetson, Moore, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Agra, (Br.,) Lockhart, Hamburg, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Trudwarg, (Norw.,) Jurgensen, Konigsberg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Alcedo, (Swed.,) Overgaarde, Hamburg, via Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Scotland, Smalley, Baltimore, Snow & Burgess; Josie Nicholas, Nicholas, Turks Island, R. P. Buck & Co.; Uller Stack, (Norw.,) Fiume, Richmond, &c., Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Nile, (Br.,) Whittier, St. Kitts, Peniston & Co.; Isabella Jewett, Hopkins, Boston via Amboy, Brett, Son & Co.; Ignazio, (Ital.,) Deoguardi, Gibraltar for orders, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Orinoco, (Br.,) Norton, Havana, Crandall, Umphray & Co.: Alpha, (Norw.,) Hagerman, Rotterdam, Slocovich & Smith.

Schooners Mary Lowell, McFadden, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Ida L., Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Abstract, Emery, Salem, G. L. Hatch; Cora, ——, Boston, Ferguson & Wood; Shannon, (Br.,) Roberts, Harbor Island, J. Douglass.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Edmondson, Liverpool May 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 493 passengers to E. Cunard. May 27, lat. 46 48, lon. 40 51, passed ship Grenada, of Greenock, bound E. June 2, 7:30 A. M., passed steamship City of Baltimore, and five other steamers, all bound E.

Steamship Tybee, Caulkins, Galveston May 23, via Key West 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Was detained 8 hours off Sandy Hook by a thick fog. May 31, lat. 32 19, lon. 77 54, exchanged signals with a bark showing 1st dist. pendant No. 5,378, bound N. Arr. at Key West May 28, steamship Gen. Sedgwick, Whitehurst, hence for Galveston.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans May 28, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Had head winds all the passage.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., 40 hours, with mdse. to Smith & Brown.

Ship Duisburg, (Pruss.,) Holjes, Rotterdam 39 ds., with mdse. and 111 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Ariadne, (Hamb.,) Niemeyer, Hong Kong March 1, with mdse. to Cary & Co. Passed Angier March 16, the Cape April 19, and crossed the equator May 12, in lon. 34.

Brig Londra, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Messenger, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Loch Lomond, (of Stockton,) Clifford, Zaza 17 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Edward Hill, (Br.,) Gerard, Palermo, via Gibraltar 34 ds., with fruit.

Bark Enrique, (Argt.,) Orcutt, Nuevitas 10 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Lady Franklin, (of Five Islands, N. S.,) Quaile, Port-au-Prince 18 ds., with logwood, &c., to H. Becker & Co.

Brig Star of the Sea, (Br.,) Burk, Dorchester, N. B., 12 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Arctic, (Br.,) ——, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig J. W. Drisko, (of Boston,) Eaton, Lingan 10 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Brig J. Bickmore, (of Portland,) Graffam, Cardenas 16 ds., with molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig E. Phinney, Stevens, Providence.

Schr. John Morris, (of Port Medway, N. S.,) McConnell, Ponce, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to master. The brig Annie Laurie sailed for New-York 4 ds. previously.

Schr. Wild Gazelle, (of Boston,) Hall, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. June 3, 20 miles S. E. of Barnegat, saw a vessel's mast and other wrecked stuff.

Schr. Fanny Gilmor, (of Gloucester,) McKenney, San Blas 13 ds., with cocoa-nuts to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Kolon, Jasper, Savanilla 30 ds., with coffee to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Alethea, Derickson, Bermuda 8 ds., with produce to Schanck & Romaine.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 15 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Chance Shot, Cummings, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Buckley, Indianola 22 ds., with cotton, &c., to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. J. G. Roche, Berry, from wreck of steamship Morning Star.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Davis, St. Andrew's, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Reno, Foster, East Machias, with timber, laths, &c., to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston.
Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Davis, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.
Schr. Magellan, Hazleton, Virginia.
Schr. M. Pierson, Grant, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. C. F. C., Davis, Georgetown, S. C., naval stores.
Schr. M. Roe, Wright, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. Henry, Mahony, Virginia.
Schr. Lynchburgh, Van Cleef, Baltimore.
Schr. C. Sadler, Fulton, Virginia.
Schr. Pawnee, Weaver, Baltimore.
Schr. Ann Sumner, Parker, Georgetown.
Schr. Jos. Allen, Kelsoe, Virginia.
Schr. Adaliza, Loveland, Alexandria.
Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. Vapor, Meyer, Baltimore.
Schr. J. B. Silsbey, Newton, Virginia.
Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virgina.
Schr. Magellen, Hazzleton, Virginia.
Schr. Converse, Thompson, Virginia.
Schr. Julia Crawford, Beeckley, Indianola.

Below.

Bark John F. Pearson.
Bark Rebecca Carruna.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 3—Arr. steamer Key West, from New-York; ship Abraham Lincoln, Leghorn; barks James Primrose, from "Bowling;" brigs A. J. Ross, Cardenas; Potomac, Charleston; Julius, Baltimore.

Also arr. steamer McClellan, Baltimore.

Spoken—April 19, bark St. Cloud, from Leghorn for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

NAVAL.—The U. S. Revenue steamer Miami, Capt. D. D. Tompkins, from Newport, arrived at this City yesterday.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 1.—The following vessels from Baltimore went to sea May 31: Barks Elverton and Agnes C. Jane; schrs. Tinare and Carrier; brigs Springbok, H. G. Burton and Mary La Blanch, the latter for Halifax.

Sailed from Hampton Roads to-day: Schrs. Francis Hatch, for Portland, and Typhoon for Bath.

The following were boarded in the bay: Bark John Tracey, 115 ds. from Callao, with guano for Baltimore; an English brig, a ship in ballast, bound up, a Bremen ship (light) bound up James River, to load at City Point for Europe.

The bark John Tracey reports having spoken May 27, schr. Ellen Middleton, from Providence, R. I., for Cardenas, and English bark Echo, from Cadiz for Montevideo, in lat. 17 S., lon. 34 W.; schr. Victory, from Baltimore for Nassau, went out by the Capes yesterday; bark Friar, from Rio, with coffee, has been ordered to Baltimore to discharge.

Spoken, &c.

Caravan—ship, from Manila for London, 60 ds. out, April 21, lat. 33 S., lon. 15 30.

Tantallon Castle—Br. ship, from Calcutta for London, 49 ds. out, April 15, lat. 34 S., lon. 28 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Savanilla, May 3, brigs Minnie, disch.; Anna, (Brem.,) for Bremen, ldg.

At San Blas, May 20, schr. Jackson, for Baltimore June 5.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN TEA CO.
HAS JUST RECEIVED
TWO FULL CARGOES
OF THE
FINEST NEW CROP TEAS
22,000 HALF CHESTS
by ship *Golden State*,
12,000 HALF CHESTS
by ship *Geo. Shotton*,

which they are selling at the following prices:

OOLONG, (Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.

MIXED, (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per pound.

IMPERIAL, (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

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COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

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OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 168, June 3, 1867.
49, 2, 69, 55, 13, 30, 43, 68, 78, 33, 7, 48.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 169, June 3, 1867.
43, 34, 73, 63, 75, 68, 12, 41, 44, 72, 62, 50, 53.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 178, June 3, 1867.
61, 60, 67, 39, 4, 56, 13, 9, 37, 14, 69, 43.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 179, June 3, 1867.
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W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
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